THE

Bombay Gazette.

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No. 55,806—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1912.				
23rd Nov.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th ,,	MEDINA	12500	.....	...
7th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MOLDAVIA	10000
14th ,,	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
21st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000
28th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

4th Jan	SALSETTE	6040	MANTUA	11000
11th ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
18th ,,	SALSETTE	6040	MALWA	11000
25th ,,	ARABIA	8001	.....	...
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6040	MOOLTAN	10500
8th ,,	CHINA	8000	.....	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd ,,	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
1st March	MOREA	11000	.....	...
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th ,,	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	.....	...
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W C SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Dec
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st Jan
Leopolis	3965	P. Badcsich	16th ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS' SEASON 1913

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Feb
Semiramis	3999	A. Blaffer	16th ,,
Gablonz	3000	...	1st Mar
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April
Semiramis	3999	A. Blaffer	16th ,,
Gablonz	3000	...	1st May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	...	28th Feb
F. Ferdinand	6916	...	28th Mar
Austria	7535	...	28th Apr

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 750
To London via Trieste ... ,, 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back ... ,, 903 ,, 1088*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 525
To London via Trieste ... ,, 439 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back ... ,, 654 ,, 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 675
To London via Trieste ... ,, 539 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back ... ,, 832 ,, 993*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. PUNKAH FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the S. Rewards, Fares and other Routes.

INTERMEDIATE RETURN TICKETS are issued to passengers either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Società Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker.	6th Dec.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH, Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co. 62, Cruickshank St., Fort, Bombay.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route via

Linga .....2185 Friday 22nd Nov. ‡ 6 a.m. direct.
Lhasa .....2184 Mon. 25th Nov. 11 a.m.* P.D. and C.M.
Kola.....1205 Thurs. 28th Nov. 9 a.m. † C.M.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly).

S. S. "Kola" 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 28th Nov., calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mohomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Barala" 2,200 tons, on Wednesday, 27th November, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons on Thursday 28th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 30th November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

21st November, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912
City of Glasgow	6589	....	..	..	28 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	....	..	..	7 Dec.
City of Athens	5594	....	23 Nov.	..	14 ,,
City of Karachi	5566	....	3 Dec.	..	21 ,,
					1913
City of Lahore	6873	30 Nov.	22 ,, 1913	..	10 Jan.
City of Paris	9232	11 Dec.	2/3 Jan.	..	25 ,,
City of Birmingham	7473	24 Dec.	15 ,,	19 Feb.	..
City of Sparta	5415	4 Jan.	26 Jan.	3 Mar.	19 Feb.
C. of Marseilles	5800	14 ,,	5 Feb	15 ,,	1 Mar.
City of Athens	5594	5 Feb.	28 ,,	..	..
Trafford Hall	5324	28 Jan.	21 ,,	..	18 Mar.
City of Poona	7467	15 Feb.	10 Mar.	..	5 April.

NOTE—All the above Steamers except the Locksley Hall and Trafford Hall have second class accommodation.

* These are "B" class steamers.

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	905	957	462	701

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

JOINT-SERVICE in connection with NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in connection with the CUNARD LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agents.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., TURNER MORRISON & Co., Agents.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE, 38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Pekot
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kuala Lumpar	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Thaiping
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Medan	Yokohama
Hankow	New York	

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a. m. to 4 p m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG, Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... ,, 17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AT :—
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID UP .....£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh. K. T.
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BOMBAY OFFICE :

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE : ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charge particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

Not only from motives of patriotism, but all who appreciate sterling merit and who without holding any prejudices believe in

"AN ENGLISH PIANO FOR AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME"

and knowing where good value is obtainable will only plump for the home-made article, will be interested to learn that the English Piano manufacturers are about to make a great effort to re-establish their just claim for recognition; a claim they have apparently allowed to go under from sheer indifference or neglect, having given, supreme ascendancy almost, to the Foreign made pianos which have had such a firm hold on public opinion. The London *Daily Express* recently gave publicity to a statement made by Mr. Oscar Cupper who in dealing with the subject of motor-cars, referred to pianos, in which he stated: "That Great Britain does not and probably cannot, make as good an instrument as Germany can." Naturally the discussion which this provoked as to the relative merits of British and German pianos, also provoked an Awakening of the Champions of the English product. The result of all that has since appeard in public print has been summed up in a striking leader which appeared in the *Daily Express* which said: "The German piano has for the moment a great reputation of high commercial advantage founded on qualities of tone and touch which we should be the last to deny or be little. But the British instrument has also those qualities, with a wearing capacity not to be found in many of its rivals. What is needed is a practical demonstration of the capacities of the English manufacturer." And it is asked, therefore, that the

ENGLISH BROADWOOD

may be given fair play. To our mind THE BROADWOOD PIANO is a revelation of Modern Progress and is a conclusive and final proof of BRITISH SUPERIORITY, it is what the piano itself demonstrates in use namely:—FINISHED WORKMENSHIP, ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE, RICH MUSICAL QUALITIES, EXCEPTIONAL DURABILITY.

THE LATEST COLONIAL MODEL

reveals qualities which places it as the equal, is not the superior of any piano in the world in its class.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BROADWOOD PIANOS

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN, CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIANWHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments, received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
FRESH ITALIAN LIMES, now in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

GRAHAM'S

FIVE CROWN PORT

An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER, FIAT, AND WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE.

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

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WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

All the medicines in the world are not known to the public unless they have been tried ONCE at least. Undernoted are the few reliable and effective Specifics which are in enormous Demand since 1870. Why not try them.

TRIAL IS A BEST TEST!

CONDORYNE.

A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market. Rs. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of Blood. Price, Re. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.

An excellent preparation for the speedy and permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Price, Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF. Price, Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.

An invaluable an exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth, strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath, prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them pearly white. Price, Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH AND COLD BALSAM.

An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Price, Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.

(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex. Price, Rs. 1.

TRIAL IS A BEST TEST!!

FEMALE PILLS.

(Strong.) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.

A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate form of all skin diseases. Price, Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.

A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity. Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.

A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp, removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Price, Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.

An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Price, Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.

Price, Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder Annas, 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT.

Price, Rs. 2-8

CONDOR'S SORE THROAT SOLUTION.

Price, Rs. 3.

CONDOR AND SONS.

(SUCCESSORS, D. FERNANDES & CO.,)

Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists etc., 20 Meadows Street, Fort,

BOMBAY.

☞ THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
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ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**

Telegrams :—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

INSURANCES.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN LIFE INSURANCE FOR EUROPEANS RESIDENT IN INDIA THE

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

offer Policies at Minimum Cost with Maximum Benefits.

For Particulars of New Schemes apply to

KING KING and Co., Secretaries,

KING'S BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID .....£	29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

H. M. COOK, Ag. Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd., Chief Agents, Madras.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply

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ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

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PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R KENNEDY, 35 Marine Lines, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., invite applications for AGENCIES in Mofussil Centres for the transaction of FIRE, LIFE, MARINE or MOTOR CAR Insurance. Liberal terms. Lowest rates. Best Security. Apply to

THE SECRETARY,
"Royal Insurance Buildings,"
Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and from 1st December, 1912, the timings of PASSENGER and MAIL TRAINS on the G. I. P. System will be altered. For details see Sheet Time Table exhibited at stations.

Information can also be obtained from Station Masters or from the undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 20th November, 1912.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

30TH NOVEMBER, 1912.

ALL SCOTSMEN desirous of attending the DINNER, which will be held in the Taj Mahal Hotel, are requested to send in their names and those of their guests AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE.

THE PIPERS OF THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS will play, and an exhibition of Highland Dancing will be given.

THE HON. MR. MARSHALL REID, C. I. E., will take the Chair.

Tickets Rs. 20 each; any balance remaining over will be handed to the Scottish Orphanage.

Honorary Secretaries,
P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Buildings.
A. M. REITH,
George Servi e and Co.,
Hornby Road.

NOTICE is hereby given that ONE SHARE CERTIFICATE of the BOMBAY BURMA TRADING CORPORATION LIMITED, bearing No. 3154, and standing in the name of HARIDAS MOWJI, has been LOST. No person except BAI KASTURBAI, widow of SHAH SOONDERJI RAMJI is beneficially interested in the said share, and the public are, therefore, warned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the said share certificate.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI, ROMER & Co.,
Attorneys for Bai Kasturbai, widow of Shah Soonderji Ramji.

Bombay, 21st November, 1912.

MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE

SALE OF WOODEN LIGHTERS AT MORMUGAO.

NOTICE is hereby given that Four WOODEN LIGHTERS, Tonnage 60 tons each, now lying on the beach at Mormugao will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway at 12 o'clock on MONDAY, the 2nd December, 1912. The Lighters are unservicable in their present condition.

2. The highest bidder whose offer is accepted will be required to pay Customs duty on the Lighters at 1 per cent. on their value as appraised by Customs, and not on the amount offered by the bidder. This Customs duty will be payable in addition to the amount offered by the bioder.

3. No bidder shall have the right to take possession of the Lighters until after he has paid the full amount of his bid as well as the Customs duty and has obtained a receipt for the payment from the Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Mormugao.

R. GREENALL,
General Traffic Manager.

Madras, 1st November 1912.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

SMITHY NUTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer, at his Office, Ballard Road, up till 1 p.m. (S.T.), on WEDNESDAY, 4th December, 1912, for the supply of about 750 tons, South Hetton or Bates Lancashire Smithy Nuts for the year 1913.

1. A deposit of Rs. 750 to accompany the Tender.
2. Form of Tender with schedule, specification and agreement may be obtained at the Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road, on payment of Rs. 2.
3. The covers to be endorsed "Tender for Smithy Nuts."
4. The lowest or any Teader will not necessarily be accepted.
5. The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer.
6. Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited, if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal instructions of the Trustees' decision in regard to his Tender.

P. GLYNN MESSENT, M. I. C. E.,
Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road,
Bombay, 13th November, 1912.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the CHIEF ENGINEER, at his Office, Ballard Road, up till 1 p.m. (S.T.), on WEDNESDAY, 4th December 1912, for the supply of about 24,000 tons English, or 28,000 Indian Steam Coal, for the year 1913.

1. A deposit of Rs. 5,000 to accompany the tender.
2. Form of tender with schedule, specification and agreement may be obtained at the Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road, on payment of Rs. 5.
3. The covers to be endorsed "TENDER FOR COAL"
4. The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
5. The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer.
6. Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited, if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees' decision in regard to his Tender.
7. The Tender must state whether English or Indian Coal is offered, and give the name of the Colliery.
8. If other than Indian coal is tendered for the percentage of refuse (ash and clinker) should be stated.

P. GLYNN MESSENT, M. I. C. E.,
Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road,
Dated Bombay, 13th November 1912.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO.,
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Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
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H. S. BENNER,
Acting Manager.

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FOR SALE, 12 Bore Hammer shot-gun in case with Cartridges and all accessories only used three times, perfect condition, cost Rs. 130, will sell for Rs. 80. Gents' solid leather fitted suit case, cost Rs. 130, will sell for Rs. 65. Violin, almost new, cost Rs. 40, going for Rs. 20, or all three for Rs. 150. Owner going home.

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1 Quad Crown by Harrild and Sons, Improved "Main" News Machine, with 2 moulds.
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Apply, MANAGER.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, at Chowpati, facing the Sea:

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st November, 1912, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises of the Hashmat Mahal Bungalow, in 12 lots, the very valuable immovable properties situate on the Queen's Road, Hughes Road, and Sandhurst Road, Chowpati, formerly the property of the late Mr. Mahomedaly Rogay, but now the property of Aishabibi, his widow, and Rabiabibi alias Mumtaz Jahan Begum, his daughter.

Note:—Only two plots No. 7 and 11 were sold at the last sale and the others were not sold owing to the request of certain purchasers who were going to Poona, to attend the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim's School at Poona.

Lot No. 1.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure partly leasehold and partly newly assessed land fronting on Queen's Road, admeasuring 1,333 square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 2.—Vacant land partly of pension and tax tenure, and partly newly assessed land with the building thereon, formerly occupied by the Orient Club and now by the Khoja Punjibhoy Club, fronting on Queen's Road admeasuring 2,164½ sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 3.—Vacant land partly of pension and tax tenure, and partly newly assessed land fronting on Queen's Road containing 1,444½ square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 4.—Vacant land partly of pension and tax tenure and partly newly assessed land fronting on Queen's Road, containing 1,387 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 5.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure, fronting on the Queen's Road, containing 1,553 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 6.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure, fronting on the Queen's Road, containing 1,596½ square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 8.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure, with the out-houses standing thereon, containing 1,825½ sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 9.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure, containing 1,868½ sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 10.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure with the building thereon, containing 2,460½ sq. yds., or thereabouts.

Lot No. 12.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure with trees, standing thereon, fronting on Hughes Road, containing 11,539½ sq. yds. or thereabouts.

The land comprised in the above twelve lots is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue and assessed by the Municipality under various numbers and it is impossible to allocate any particular number or numbers to any particular lot or lots.

A plan of the above lots can be inspected at the office of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, the Solicitors for the Vendors, at Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, or at the office of Messrs. BENNETT and Co., the Auctioneers, at No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

The above plots with other properties belonging to the late Mahomedali bin Manomed Ameen Rogay are at present mortgaged but conveyances thereof will be obtained from the mortgagees prior to completion of sales.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 21st November, 1912.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS, FORT, BOMBAY.

Scrap iron, angle iron, Manilla ropes cordage tarred old Canvas, steel wire chain, old wooden cases, old clothes, lead, zinc, brass, copper, coir pes, old instruments, different kind of files, etc. etc, too numerous to mention.

Under instructions from the Director Royal Indian Marine Bombay Messrs. Jivajee Sorabjee & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 25th November 1912, and the following days, as may be necessary the abovementioned stores at 2 p.m. Standard time at Fort in the compound of Govt. Dockyard.

The condition of sale that 50 per cent deposit to be immediately paid, and the articles cleared away on or before the fifteenth day, after the full completion of the sale, otherwise the lots and deposits will be forfeited, and the lots will be resold.

Further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, which will be declared at the time of the sale.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 21st November, 1912.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF OLD CHINA AND CHINESE WORKS OF ARTS AND CURIOS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of November, 1912, sell by Public Auction, at their sales Rooms, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on account and at risk of Mr. A. M. Jacob, a lot of old China and Chinese works of arts and curios, consisting of:—Blue and white five and three coloured famille-noir and famille-verte pieces of old periods, old Cloisonne vases, costly yade carvings, crystal articles and other old and rare works of arts and curios.

Goods will be on view three days previous to sale.

Catalogues may be obtained of the Auctioneers.

ANTIQUE AND MODERN CHINESE PORCELAIN AND WORKS OF ARTS AND CURIOS.

SALE BY AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, the 27th, and THURSDAY, the 28th day of November, 1912, at 2-40 p.m. (S. T.) each day.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will offer for sale by Public Auction at their sales Rooms, on the above mentioned day and time a collection of old Chinese porcelain, including blue and white famille-rose, famille-verte, sangde boeuf and blanc de Chine pieces of old periods, old glass, porcelain and crystal snuff bottles, Jade carvings. Also an assortment of self-coloured, glazed and decorated bowls, vases, plates, ink, pallets, etc., for decoration purpose.

A collection of old Indian paintings depicting old court views.

On view three days previous to sale.

Catalogues may be obtained of the Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE, & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st November, 1912.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE

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For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette" See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	Rs.	6-0 Per Inch.
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Third Insertion...	,,	3-0 do.
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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 19.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 20.

FINANCIAL.

		R at s.	Pins.
2½ per cent. Consols	...	75 7-16	1-3
3 do. Rentes	...	89 3-4	1-4
4½ do. Sterling Loan	...	92	unchgd
do. do. Gov. Securities	...	63 3-4	unchgd
Bar silver in London Spot	...	28 15-15	1-3
do. 2 months' notice	...	29 1-16	1-3
Bar Silver in New York	...	62 5-8	1-4
Exchanges on London at Paris	...	25·23 ·2	1-2
do. do. at Berlin	...	20·53	1-2
do. do. New York	...	4·84 7-8	1-3
Discount Bank of England Rate	...	5	since
do. Short London Bills	...	17th Oct	
3 months' sight	...	4 3-4	1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight	...	4 9-16	1-3
do 3 months' Fine			
Trade Bills	...	5 3-8	unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine			
Trade Bills	...	5 3-8	unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	...	1-8	unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	...	3 3-4	unchgd

Bar Gold, ... 77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 7-8 unchgd.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 100,000.

Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by India selling.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	...Firm—Quiet
Futures	...Steady.
Manchester	Buyers operating quietly.
Total Sales	... 7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 1,000 "
Imports	... 61,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 6·85+13
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 10 00+65

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.
6·59	6·57	6·56	6·56	6·55
+11	+11	+10	+10	+10
Apr.-May.	May.-June	June-July.	July-Aug.	
6·55	6·55	6·54	6·53	
+10	+10	+ 9	+ 9	

New York 11 a.m., Dec. 11·93 Mar. 12·19.

New York official Noon call Dec. 11·99, Mar. 12·24.

New Orleans 10 a.m. Dec. 12·21, Mar. 12·35.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	... 106,000
" Receipts at " last year	... 100,000
" Exports to Great Britain	... 14,000
" Exports to Continent	... 36,000
" Spot Cotton	... 12·40+30

Futures—Month of Dec. 12·13+49

Futures—Month of Mar. 12·26+23

Advanced on spinners reported to be bidding more freely and on commission house buying.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 12 3-16+3 3-16
Futures month of Dec.	... 12·32+21
Futures month of Mar.	... 12·43+17
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	... d 5 7-16
F. G. Bengal M. G.	... d 5 9-16
Fine Bengal M. G.	... d 5 11-16
Good Bhowanggar	... d 5 13-16
F. G. Bhowanggar	... d 5 15-16
Fine Bhowanggar	... d 6 1-16
Fine M. G. Bhownagger	... d 6 1-16
Good Oomras M. G.	... d 6 4-16
F. G. Oomras M. G.	... d 6
Fine Oomras M. G.	... d 6 2-16
Good M. G. Oomras	... d 5 14-16
Fine M. G. Oomras	... d 6 2-16
Good Broach	... d 6 1-16
F. G. Broach	... d 6 7-32
Fine Broach	... d 6 6-16
Good Khandeish	... d 5 12-16
F. G. Khandeish	... d 5 14-16
F. G. F. Tinnevely C I F—Liverpool	... 6 1-8
Buyers or Sellers	... Nominal
Months	... Nov.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	...39 1-3 unchgd
Do. Months—	... Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—	London—Nominal
Wheat White Karachi	...38 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months	... Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers.	
Wheat Red Karachi	...38 1-2 unchagd
Do Months—Nov.-Dec—London—Sellers	
Tone—Firmer.	
Australian Wheat.—	... 37 3-8

SEEDS.

LINSEED—

Yellow Cawapore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship.	...53 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—	... Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—	Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship	... Nominal
Do. Months—	... .
Do. Name of Ports,—	... .
Brown Cawapore	... 49 unchgd
Do. Months—	...Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—	Antwerp—Done
Tone—Quieter.	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	... 54—1-4
Do. Months—	...Nov -Dec.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers	
Tone—Firmer.	
Linseed Calcutta	... 52 9
Do. Months—	... Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Nominal—Easier	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	... 47 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—	... Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done.	

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market	... 2 6-17-0—0-1-0
Nov.-Dec.—Hull—Value—Quiet but steady	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)	... ... 14 3-4 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	... ... 4 5 1-2+1-4
Nov.-Dec.—Value—Firm	

METALS—

Copper Braziers	... £ 90—1-4
Yellow Metal	... d 7 3-8 unchgd.
Standard Copper G M B	... £ 77 15-16—3-16

FREIGHTS—

Coals—Cardiff, to Bombay Canals...15s 6d—Nominal.

ARRIVALS :—

" Umvote".

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags)	... 12 8 1-4—unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.	
Tone—Steady. Very little doing.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	...12 3 3-4 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments	...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Only small business.	
German Beet-root 50 p.c.	... 9 5 1-4+1-4d
Months of Shipments	... Nov.—Sellers
	9 12 1-2+1-2d.—May—Sellers.
Tone—Opened firm—Closed quiet.	
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India	... 14 1-1-2 unchgd
Months of Shipments	... Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone,—Slow demand at steady prices.	
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay	... 12 3 3-4+2 1-4d
Month of Shipments	... Dec.—Value.
Tone—Firmer.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta	
Do.	14 4 3-4—July-Dec.—Value.
Do.	12—Nov.-Dec.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	
Do.	10 8 1-4—July-Dec.—Value.
Do.	12 1 1-2 Nov.-Dec.—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta	
Do.	11 9 3-4—July-Dec—Value.
Do.	12 6—Nov.-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	
Do.	11 11 1-4—July-Dec—Value.
Do.	12 7 1-2—Nov.-Dec.—Value.
Tone—No business.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [20TH NOV., 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
3 Cases Bulns.	Rs. 1,34,400	London	Mercantile Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 18th Nov., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	32	37,553
B. B. and C. I. Railway	30	35,732

The Banks and markets are closed to-day for a Public holiday.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The home markets continue to advance, a further sharp rise all round being reported in New York and New Orleans. Liverpool closed 9 to 11 points up and will probably open firmer. There is nothing in the present position of cotton to warrant the advance of the last day or two, and it is probably due merely to ball manipulation of the market. Possibly the ball element may be strong enough to carry prices even higher, but we have no faith in this advance.

The local market is closed. The nominal quotation for good Broach is Rs. 312. Fine Khamgaon Akola January is quoted Rs. 304 and five Bengal January Re. 274.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	... Quiet steady
Estimated Sales	...	... 7,000 bales.
Total Imports	...	... 29,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·62	6·60	6·59
+03		
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.
6·59	6·58	6·58
+03		
May-June.	June.-July.	July-August.
6·58	6·57	6·55
		+02

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m., yesterday :—

Cotton	... ...	8,490 bales.
Wheat	... ...	24,136 cwts.
Linseed	... ...	1,458 "
Rapeseed	... ...	163 "
Gingellyseed	... ...	9 612 "
Poppyseed	... ...	Nil "
Groundnuts	... ...	331 "
Castorseed	... ...	3,755 "
Rice	... ...	16,017 "
Myrabollams	... ...	730 "
Cottonseed	... ...	10,882 "
Mowrasee	... ...	1,454 "
Gram	... ...	3,695 "
Joowar	... ...	4,417 "
Maize	... ...	844 "
Barley	... ...	3,924 "

HONGKONG MARKET.

Messrs. S. D. Setna & Co.'s. Fortnightly Report.

Bengal Opium :—During the fortnight under review our market ruled very weak, and no purchases were made by the Chinese. Only a few chests were purchased from the Chinese dealers for export to Northern Ports by some of the foreigners. Clearance during the fortnight about 134 chests comprising of Patna New 72 chests, Patna Old 22 chests, Benares new 29 chests, and Benares old 11 chests, shipments of about 25 chests of Patna New, 10 chests; of Patna old 10 chests, of Benares new, and 20 chests of Benares old, in all about 65 chests. Unsold stock. Patna new 866 chests, Patna old 495 chests, Benares new 273 chests, and Benares old 290 chests, in all about 1924 chests. Sold but uncleared stock:—Patna new 639 chests, Patna old 158 chests, Benares new 100 chests, and Benares old 112 chests, in all about 1,009 chests. Market closes quiet. Closing quotations :—Patna new dols.3,600, Patna old dols.3,500, Benares new dols.3,700, Benares old dols.3,500 [all nominal.]

Malwa Opium :—Ruled steady, and sales are reported in 120 chests new at dols.2,980 to 3000, and 51 chests old at dols.2,980 to 3,100, in all about 171 chests. Clearances about 192 chests, shipments about 167 chests. Unsold stock about 809 chests. Uncleared stock about 409 chests. Market closes steady. Quotations :—dols.3,000 for new, and dols.3050 to 3,100 for old.

Silk :—Owing to dull state of market at Bombay a few sales are reported in best chops of Tsatlee and Punjom. Prices here show a little or no change. We quote to-day:—

Tsatlee No 1 dls 790 No 2 dls 690	for	S W C in Diamond.
Tsatlee No 1 dls 820 No 2 dls 710	for	L S
Tsatlee No 1 dls 785 No 2 dls 685	for	K W
Tsatlee No 1 dls 650 No 2 dls 630	for	C W C
Steam Extra dls 680 No 1 dls 6.5	for	S W C
Steam dls 650	for	L S
Steam dls 635	for	K W
Lukloo dls 860	for	S W C
Punjom First Chop dls 320		Y K
Canpass dls 270		in
Soco No 1 dls 210 No 2 dls 200		Diamond

Cotton :—No sales to be reported. Market closes quiet.

Yarn :—During the first part of the fortnight under review owing to decline in rate of exchange on India, the Chinese dealers came forward in the market and purchased a good quantity in hopes of a further decline and a rise in the rates of Yarn. A good business is reported during the early part of the fortnight. Lately exchange began to rise, and the buyers kept aloof from making further purchases and market Closes Steady at quotations. Sales during the fortnight are computed at about 7450 bales, comprising of 100 bales of No. 6s.—3775 bales of No. 10s.—1600 bales of No. 12s.—325 bales of No. 16s'—and 1650 bales of No. 20s. Unsold Stock is estimated at about 16000 bales. Uncleared stock about 34,000 bales. The fortnightly sales are as under :—

Bales.	dols.
300 Assur Virjee No 10s at	... 129-128
150 Bombay Cotton No 12s at	... 127-126
50 Bowreak No 16s. at ...	... 125
100 China No 6s. at ...	... 107-105
200 China No 12s. at ...	... 131-130
400 China No 10s at ...	... 136-135
50 City of Bombay No 10s. at ...	... 129
200 Coorla No 12s. at ...	... 125
100 Coorla No 20s. at ...	... 144-143
150 Coronation No 10s. at	... 117
300 Crown No 10s. at ...	... 117-115
250 Currimbhoy No 16s. at	... 133-131
200 Currimbhoy No 20s. at	... 135
1000 David No 10s. at ...	... 129-128
200 David No 20s. at ...	... 148-147
500 Dawn No 12s at ...	... 126-135
26 Dunbar No 16s. at ...	... 134
125 Gold Mohcur No 10s. at	... 129-124
250 Gold Mohour No 20s. at	... 148-147
300 Hongkong No 10s. at ...	... 112-110
400 Indo-China No 10s. at	... 122-120
350 Indo-China No 12s. at	... 126-123
100 Jamshed No 2 s. at ...	... 141
200 M Sassoon No 16s. at ...	... 133
100 Moon No 20s. at ...	... 186
300 Phoenix No 10s. at ...	... 129-128
250 Pabaney No 10s. at ...	... 123-117
200 Pabaney No 12s. at ...	... 130
300 Sun No 10s. at ...	... 127-125
100 Sun No 20s. at ...	... 146
100 Swan No 16s. at ...	... 130
200 Victoria No 20s. at	... 146-145

Local Yarn :—Sales are reported of about 2,000 bales of all counts.

Japanese Yarn :—Sales 500 bales of No. 20s. at dols. 156,153.

Sundry Articles. :—In Imports sales are reported in Angoor at dols. 4 (per picul) apricots (jardaloo) at dols. 9 to 17 (per picul), bezoar stone at dols. 140 (per catty), kismiss at dols. 3 to 21 ; (per picul), Putchuck (Coplate) at dols 85 (per picul), and Java Sugar at dols 8 3-4 (per picul. In exports, owing to demand by the merchants for some of the goods sellers became more firm, and purchases were made in cassia lignea at dols 16 3-4 to 17 1-4 (per picul), galangal at 4 3-4 (per picul), Dry ginger at dols 10 1-2 (per picul), Isinglass at dols 100 (per picul), star aniseed oil at dols 390 (per picul) Turmeric at dols 8 (per picul), and vermillion at dols 74 (per picul.)

Imports. (Price per Picul of 133 1-3 lbs.)	dols.
Almonds	30-32
Aloes	14-22
Angoor Grapes	2-16
Apricots Jardaloo ...	9-17
Asafoetida ...	7-17
B'Deltium Gcogal	6-9
Bezoar Stone Gorco Chandan per Catty	140
Bherabole	7-10
Borax	14 1-2
Borneol	120-130
Cloves...	38-48
Cloves Sticks	3 1-2
Cloves Extracted	12 1-2
Fennel Seeds	6-8
Gall nuts Maya... ...	23-27
Genda Horns (per Catty)...	130-150
Gum Olibanum	10-14 1-2
Gunny Bags	19-20
Halibore Kadoo or Kutki...	22-25
Ivory large pieces ...	600-830
Ivory Aksha	330-410
Ivory Bamboo	270-320
Ivory Chatta	620-740
Ivory Ghalsa	360-450
Ivory Khandwar ...	200-340
Kismiss	3-21
Mavej Raisins	8-12
Myrambollams Harda ...	3-4
Onions per Basket ...	1-15 cts.
Putchuck Coplate ...	80-90
Quicksilver	138
Rice	7-9½
Rhinoceros Horns ...	320-400
Rosa Oil	75-90
Rose Maloes or Selarus ...	5-40
Safflower or Kooseom ful...	13-16
Saffron Kaiser per Catty	7-14
Sandal Wood	9-80
Sandal wood Oil	250-350
Senna Leaves	7-10
Sugar Java	8-10
Sugar Mauritius... ...	6-8

Exports. (Prices per Picul of 133 1-3 lbs).	dols.
Bean Oil	18-25
Beans Green	4 5
Beans Soy	4-5
Beans White	4 1-4 5 1-2
Betel Nuts	5
Brass Buttons per one lac	55
Bristles Black	330-380
Bristles Black A B C ...	130-155
Bristles White	680-720
Bristles White A B C ...	230-270
Camphor	84-90
Oil	24-35
Cantharides	87-95
Cardamum Seeds ...	22-35
Cassia Lignea	16 1-2 17
Cassia Lignea Broken ...	8-14
Oil	125-225
China Roots cleaned Chopchini	11-14
China Roots not cleaned)	7-9 1-2
Combs Bamboo per 1000 pieces	35
Drums per 108 Sets ...	40
Fales Pearls	10-12
Fire Crackers	8-14
Galangal Kulijan	4 1-2-5 1-4
Garlic...	4-6
Ginger Dry	10-11 1-2
Ginger Wet	6-8
Glass Beads	17-31
Glue	22-27
Groundnuts (with Shells)	9-12
Ground nuts (without Shells)	11-15
Groundnuts Oil... ...	27-31
Humrn Hair	250-400
Isinglass	95-110
Mussel	10-15
Paper Mohoramia	33-115
Pepermint Crystals ...	1900
Pepermint Oil	140-350
Pepper Black	27-38
Preserves box of 6 Jars ...	4 1-2-6
Rice	5-8
Rhubarb	30-60
Star Aniseed	34-45
Star Aniseed oil... ...	375-500
Sugar (refined)	8 3-4-10 1-2
Sugar Candy	13-14
Tea	25 100
Tea Oil	26-31
Tin Leaves foils... ...	265
Turmeric	7 1-2-10
Vermillion	72-76
Walnuts	18-22
Wax	36-46
Wood Oil	25-30
Zedoary Kapoor Katchery	9 3-4-10 1-2

EXCHANGE —Closing Quotations :—

On India T. T. ...	...Rs. 154
On India Demand ...	...Rs. 154 1-4
On London T. T ...	... Sh 2-0 13-16
On London Demand ...	... Sh 2-0 7-8
On Shanghai ...	... 71 5-8
On Singapore and Penang	... dls 88 1-2
On Japan ...	...100 3-4
On America	... 50 1-8
On Batavia	...124 1-4
On Germany	...212
On France	...261
On Bar Silver ...	... 29 3-16
On Gold (100 fine) ...	... dols. 50-70

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CORBOULD—November 12, at Raipur, C. P, the wife of P S Corbould, Imperial Forest Service, of a daughter.

CARLYON—November 14, at Ambala, the wife of Capt A S Carlyon, Duke of Wellington's Regt., of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Scrutiny of Nomination Papers to the Bombay Council ; Sirdars of the Deccan ; Sirdars of Gujarat ; Jagirdars and Zemindars in Sind ; Municipality and District Local Boards of the Northern, Southern, and Central Divisions ; Mahomedan Community in these three Divisions, in their respectively notified places, 11 a.m. Scrutiny of Papers of the Bombay Mahomedans, Town Hall, 11.

Corporation Special Meeting to elect a member to the Legislative Council, 5-10.

Criminal Sessions, Bombay High Court, 10·30.

Public Display and Entertainment (Boy Scouts). Town Hall, 5 to 8·30 p.m.

Maidania, 6 to 12 p. m.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; 10 to 11 p. m.

Maxim : "If we delay till to-morrow what ought to be done to-day, we charge the morrow with a burden which does not belong to it."

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 8th instant, left Aden, at 11 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" will leave Bombay harbour on Saturday next at 2·30 p. m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-16
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Mazmad Express	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912)		12-0

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the band of the 1st Battn., G. I.P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day :—

March	Hoch Nassauen ..... O. Heser
Overture	Romantique ..... Bela
Three Dances..	Neil Gwyn ..... E. German
1 Country Dance.	2 Pastoral Dance. 3 Merry-maker's Dances.
Grand Selection	La Faglia del Regimento ..... Donizetti
Valse	Malmaison ..... Zalucta
Selection	Gipsy Love ..... F. Lehar
Reverie	Sognai ..... G. Shira

MUSIC AT MAIDANIA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. K. MacGeorge and Officers, the String Band of the 117th Mahrattas will play the following programmes of music at Maidania this evening under the direction of Mr. W. H. Bond, Bandmaster :—

FROM 6-30 TO 8 P. M.

March	A Frangess ..... Kaiser
Overture	The Silver Cross ..... Herman
Valse	Toreador ..... Reyle
Characteristick ...	In der Waldschmiede... Eilenberg
Mazurka	Die Schone Folia ..... Millocker
Gavotte	Marchenzeit ..... Millocker

FROM 9-30 TO 11 P. M.

March	Hornsur an Drapeau... Eilenberg
Overture	Tancredi ..... Rossini
Valse	Tesere Mio ..... Begucci
Intermezzo	Madelaine ..... Aletter
Selection	The Quaker Girl ..... Monckton
Romance	Hobomoka ..... Reeves
Galop	Odeons Frenden ..... Latam

NOTICE TO JURYMEN:—Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court, on Thursday morning, the 21st November 1912, at 10-30 o'clock.

MASKATI DISPENSARY.—The Maskati Charitable Dispensary at Surat in the month of October : Men, 2,621 ; women, 2,282 ; and children, 2,170. Total 7,073.

A LECTURE.—Rao Bahadur M. B. Hora, retired judge, will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby-road, Fort) this evening, at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.) Subject:—"Introduction to Bhagvad Gita." The lecture is open to the public.

FIRE AT KUMBHARWADA.—At Kumbharwada, Prabhadevi, yesterday, a fire broke out in a hut, and, before any assistance could be rendered, spread to another hut adjoining. Both were destroyed, the damage caused being estimated at about Rs. 200.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENT.

THE MASCOTS.

The management of the Excelsior Cinematograph have concluded arrangements with the "Mascots" to perform "entr'acte" in their entertainments, with effect from Saturday next, and their enterprise will, no doubt, receive generous response, attracted by the interesting repertoire of sketches, songs, and dances that have created quite a sensation, in their performances at Calcutta and other cities and towns in India and the Far East. The company consists of well-known London artistes, amongst whom may be mentioned Miss Sadie Neville and Mr. Holme Sharp, who have both had the honour of appearing at a command performance before their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen, and subsequently before his Excellency the Governor of Bengal. Mr. Champney has appeared before the late King-Emperor at the Avenue Theatre, London ; Miss Eileen Gilbert has played Mabel in "Sergeant Brue" at the Prince of Wales' Theatre, London, before their Majesties Queen Alexandra and the Czarina of Russia; and Mr. Linten David is a brilliant solo pianist from Queen's Hall, who has played at the principal London concerts. Judging by the notices of their performances in various places, they have the reputation of being able to hold their audiences from start to finish. Mr. Holme Sharp receives special reference as a particularly good raconteur, and Miss Eileen Gilbert in her imitations from the ball-room, while Mr. Champney as a comedian is an immense success, and Miss Sadie Neville is a vocalist and musician who appears to have made herself very popular by the successes she has scored. With such a combination of talent, the Excelsior management are well to the front as caterers for the amusement of the public, and are entitled to a fair share of public support.

NAPOLEON'S RELIGION.

Lecture by Major Preston to the Alliance Francaise.

THREE GREATEST CHARACTERS

The subject chosen for the lecture at the Alliance Francaise yesterday was "Le Caractere et la Religion de Napoleon I."

The lecturer began by offering his opinion as to the three greatest characters in history, whom he placed as Moses, General Booth and Napoleon I. He referred to the qualities of the first named as general, magician, judge, administrator and commissariat officer. It was his last capacity which appealed principally to the lecturer. He the lecturer left the track a few minutes to offer in the name of the British Army, and of his own service in particular, their sincere sympathy to the French Army in the loss they had suffered in the persons of two of their most distinguished commissariat officers, M M Rory and Marinie, assassinated recently at Fez by a crowd of fanatical mutineers.

The lecturer, while disclaiming any connection with the Salvation Army, which he had always admired from a distance, held up the late General Booth to the public esteem as worthy of the second place. Having at the age of 36 years resigned Holy Orders in order to more perfectly devote himself to his great mission, he proceeds alone to organise an army perfect in discipline, morale and equipment, which he leaves forty-six years afterwards ascending from triumph to triumph, counting more than two millions always mobilised, its tenets preached in 73 languages and in 32 countries. The lecturer himself, as an active member of the "Health and Strength League," whose motto is "Sacred thy body as thy soul," referred feelingly to the great good done to his cause by the efforts of the Salvation Army to withdraw the vicious and drunkard into the road of light and purity, and consequently health. The character of Napoleon, as the lecturer pointed out, offered an immense field of discussion, which could only be just fringed within the scope of his lecture. It was described how an unjustifiable hatred of Napoleon and a great ignorance of his real character had prevailed, at any rate amongst Englishmen, since the Napoleonic wars. This was mostly due to the manner in which his character had been purposely blackened during those wars by politicians who, for conservative reasons, were anxious for the downfall of the champion of popular liberty and the opponent of monarchical and despotic oppression. He was no less opposed to such popular liberty as made the people unduly powerful, and France owed it to him that he had saved her from her own people. The hatred of the English was fanned and kept alive by every sort of device calculated to make them believe he was a monster, a libertine of the worst species, a devouring ogre. It was pointed out that England was the first to declare war on the French in disapproval of their choice and Government, and that the war was sustained by them principally right up to the debacle of their great adversary. They had to remember this in dealing with Napoleon's ambition and bellicose acts. The lecturer indulged in some reflection on the military glory of Napoleon's time, showing the hold the word "gloire" had obtained on the Army and the people, as a living, tangible, palpable thing in itself. This was illustrated by a skit on "glory" contained in Anatole France's book (practically a skit on his own country), "L' Ile des Pingovins."

The "religion" of Napoleon offered a subject of serious debate. Some said he had none at all. Many said his restoration of religion in France was only a clever device to secure the friendship of the Royalists and create a good impression abroad. The lecturer disagreed with these opinions, and felt sure that though he may not have made a parade of religion—a difficult thing to do in an age when religion was abandoned and the Church trodden under foot, when the Holy Trinity was replaced by a trinity of vice, gambling and irreligion—deep down in his heart he had very real thoughts of religion ; and the magnanimity of his acts and the many kind and gentle phases of his character supported this view, as well as the earnest conversations reported from St. Helena.

The lecturer finally dealt with the second and third comings of Napoleon, the former on his escape from Elba, the latter when to a thundering salute, the tears the joy of the frantic enthusiasm of millions of spectators, the earthly remains of the great Emperor were conveyed up the Seine and handed over by the Prince Imperial to the King twenty years after Napoleon's death. Thus after all was said and done and thought over for twenty years, the charcter of Napoleon triumphed over all his enemies in death; and his character and religion enshrined in the hearts of his beloved people can best be supported by the magnificence they have accorded his remains. This magnificence is second to none on earth and is a fitting tribute from the people he led, administered and defended only too well.

BOMBAY INQUESTS.

Child Found Drowned.

A Hindu widow named Jaibai, residing at Kamatipura, lost her son named Kamchandra Kusan, aged about seven years, on Sunday last. The deceased was last seen alive, playing on an open space in front of her house. He was then wearing a red coat and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 22. The mother gave information to the police the same night and continued to make enquiries till Tuesday, when at 3, p. m. she was informed by the police that the dead body of a boy, answering the description given by her of her son, had been recovered from the sea in the new Government Docks, and was lying at the Morgue. She proceeded there and, identified the body as her son's from the mark of a silver "toda" (anklet) that the boy had been wearing, and from the coat that was found on his body. Otherwise the body was decomposed. She complained that all the ornaments the boy had been wearing were missing.

The Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest at Morgue, when police sepoy No. 10794 stated that at noon on Tuesday he was proceeding in a launch to the Government Dockyard when he noticed the body of the deceased floating in the dock-basin between two barges. On information being given to him, Sergt. J. R. Herbert proceeded to the spot and had the body removed.

The body has been kept in the refrigerator and the inquest adjourned till a post-mortem examination is made.

RAILWAY GATEMAN'S NEGLECT.

The Coroner's inquest on the body of Antone Vaz, who was killed on the 10th instant by being knocked down and run over by a light engine at the B. B. and C I. Railway level-crossing opposite Sonapore, Queen's-road, came to an end last night.

Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, appeared for the family of the deceased, and Mr. Indra-Narayan, pleader, for Nandkishore Matadin, the gateman stationed at the spot. Sub-Inspector Kaikobad Nacraji of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police was present at the inquiry.

The verdict of the jury was to the effect that the death of the deceased was caused from his being knocked down accidentally by a light engine. They added the following rider :—In our opinion we consider the gateman was negligent in the discharge of his duties.

The gateman is to be prosecuted.

A comparative statement of customs revenue collections at the various custom houses in Burma, during the months of July, August and September, shows the total receipts as 34·06 lakhs as against 37·62 lakhs in the same quarter last year. The amounts collected under the chief heads of demand were as follows respectively: import duty 18·15 lakhs and 16·35 lakhs ; export duty 11·92 lakhs and 16·60 lakhs; import salt duty 3·77 lakhs and 4·41 lakhs.

NURSING MOTHER, if you find your Milk either a scanty or poor we strongly recommend you to take ANGEL'S GALACTOGOGUE,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Chulmleigh, 2,567 tons, Captain W. Brooks arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said with ballast.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Colquhoun, 3,759 tons, Captain W. J. Young, will sail to-day for Chittagong, with the same bottom cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer "Baroda," 1,898 tons, Captain C. S. Pandy, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo 4 cabin and 65 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Muttra, 2,985 tons, Captain H. Carry, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Monon, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo 12 cabin and 200 deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co's China Mail steamer Himalaya 3,705 tons, Captain H. G. Evan, sailed yesterday for Shanghai via Colombo, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The Hamburg-America line steamer Cleveland 10,207 tons Captain T. H. Kier will sail to-day for Colombo.

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf, 2,325 tons, Captain P. Bremer, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar etc., with a general cargo 16 cabin and 350 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr C W Shearme.....R I M Troopship
Marmaris.....Comdr Muhlis .....Turkish G Boat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 20.

Abydos.....1940 Thomson .....Bo & A S N Co
Barala.....1849 Butler ..Persian Gulf....M M & Co
Baroda.....1899 Penny .....M M & Co
Baron Ardrossan...2775 Reid.....K Nixon & Co
Baron Cowdor.....2764 Fullerton .....T M & Co
Clan MacNeil ...2504 Higgins .....J Finlay & Co
Cleveland .....4 267 Kerr .....Volkart Bros
Delta .....4780 Martin..... Shanghai ..4-12... P & O Co
Dunrobin .....2319 Carr .....T M & Co
Eilat ine.....2491 Newton .....T M & Co
Kasara.....505 King.....M M & Co
Medina.....6679 Notley.....London ...30-11... P & O Co
Mozaffer .....250 Nacoda..... P Customs Boat
Mozaffer.....250 Nacoda.....
Murex.....2323 Mices .....
Naderi.....1165 Hughes .....N F.....N F..... Bo & P S N Co
Otto Sverdurp .....2291 Michelson.....t Morrison & Co
Penang.....286 Olsin .....M M & Co
River Forth.....3883 Stevens.....W & A G & Co
Valdura.....3495 Corrance .....S Smidt & Co
Uganda.....2783 Gow .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Highland Monarch	2545	Dalziel	Dunkirk	4-12 ..	T M & Co
F Kyhfels	3159	Frisins	Hamburg	23-11	W & A G & Co
G & B Harfield	2245	Churchill	Garston	23-11	S Smidt & Co
H Mansuri	2942	Gore	Aden	21-11	B & P S N Co
K Rangoon Maru	2733	Kamoshita	Kobe	29-11	N Y Kaisha
M Chulmleigh	2567	Brooks	Antwerp		J M & Co
N Strathan	2829	Maclay	Philadelphia	27-11	R A Willis
O Baron Innerdale	2140	Allish	Manchester	23-11	T Morrison & Co
P Ranvik	3332	Berggrun	Rotterdam	23-11	T M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Umtali	1697	Clarke	Antwerp	20-11	S Smidt & Co
5 Cleveland	10267	Kier	Volkart Bros		
6 Jalanda	3360	Pratt			M M & Co
7 Clan Colquhoun	3760	Young	Chittagong	21-11	J Finlay & Co
8 Cleopatra	2149	Chersich	Trieste	1-12	A L S N Co
9 Cornwall	3954	Howell	Antwerp	23-11	W & A G & Co
10&11 Elysia	3994	Coverley	Liverpool	22-11	W & A G & Co
14 Dwarka	759	Moren	Basreh	21-11	M M & Co
15 Locksley Hall	2299	Crawford	Liverpool	28-11	K Nixon & Co
16 Wardha	2552	Connock	Genoa	7-12	M M & Co

P & O Dock

Edith	1815	Besching	Repairing	J Mackintosh & Co

H W P D

Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	Repairing	Bo S N Co
Ponani	552	Dawood	Bhownagar	20-11 Bo S N Co
Netravati	699	Fakira	20-11	B S N Co
Indravati	578	Ismail		Bo S N Co
Kaveri	583	Mahomed		Bo S N Co
Sarasvati	443	Ebram		Bo S N Co

M W D D

Muttra	2985	Carey	Rangoon	21-11 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
20	Chulmleigh	Brooks	Port Said, Nov 5

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
20	Kohistan	Owan	Hamburg, &c
	Uriana	Pratt	Mauritius
	Naseri	March	Maculla
	Himalaya	Evans	Shanghai, &c
	Baroda	Penny	Busreh, &c
	Marsgraf	Bremen	Zanzibar, &c

The following vessels obtained their port and clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Clan Colquhaum, Young, for Chittagong.
" Muttra, Carey for Rangoon, &c.
" Dwarka, Monon. for Busreh, &c.
" Cleveland Kier, for Colombo,

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Chulmleigh, for Antwerp, &c.
" Author, for Antwerp, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Macdonald," arrived in London on the evening of the 18th November.

The Ellerman Line steamer "City of Paris" arrived at Marseilles homeward bound on the morning of the 19th instant.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

Day	Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
	Nov.				
21	m	8 32	25 11	m 2 34	20 3
		9 36 a	26 7	2 57 a	17 4
22	m	9 14	26 4	m 3 20	19 10
		10 16 a	27 8	3 29 a	16 5
23	m	9 53	26 8	m 4 1	19 6
		10 55 a	28 7	4 2 a	15 6
24	m	10 31	26 11	m 4 41 a	19 3
		11 34 a	29 4	4 37 a	14 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Nov.	Sunrise		Sunset	
21	(Thursday)	6h 49m	6h	0m
22	(Friday)	6h 50m	6h	0m
23	(Saturday)	6h 50m	6h	0m
24	(Sunday)	6h 51m	6h	0m

PHASES OF THE MOON—Full Moon Nov. 24th 9h. 42-2m. p.m. Last Quarter, 30th, 4h. 34-8m. p.m.; First Quarter, Dec. 8th 10h, 36-7m. p.m.

The Bombay Gazette CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

IN THE PRESS.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication this Month, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY. Among these will be found :—

The Fairy Queen's Quandary
By
G. R. Sims.

The Gift
By
Alice and Claude Askew.

Pilot Mathey's Christmas
By
Sir A. T. Quiller Couch.

Santa Claus by the Sea
By
Justice Huntly McCarthy.

The Ghost in the Snow
By
Katharine Tynan.

The Humours of Christmas
By
Barry Pain.

The Spirit King
By
Dorothea Deakin.

How Nell and Belle met the Santa Claus
By
Queenie Scott-Hopper.

Roger Wagnall's Ghost
By
John H. Duos.

On New Year's Eve
By
Harold Bindloss.

Peggy Decides
By
Hough Wood.

A Seasonable Story
By
H. C. S.

In addition the number will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS, including :—

The Knight and the Lady
By
J. Dodworth.

The Apprentice
By
Norman Gale (illustrated, by Will Owen.)

The Imps' Christmas Party
By
A. E. Morton.

Dickory Dock
By
Hilda Cowham.

Advertisement space is limited and much is already taken up; it is, therefore, desirable that application should be made early to the

GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort.

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GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	5 0 2	per case.
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Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
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Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Peggy ...	... ...	Leslie Stuart
The Girl in the Train	...	Leo Fall
The Quaker Girl	... ...	L. Monckton
Our Miss Gibbs	... ...	L. Monckton
The Torendor ...	... ...	L. Monckton
Count of Luxembourg	...	F. Lehar
Belle of New York	... ...	G. Kerker
A Waltz Dream	... ...	Oscar Strauss
The Dairymaids	... ...	Paul Reubens
The Gay Parisieone	... ...	I. Caryll
Dorothy ...	... ...	A. Cellier
The Shop Girl ...	... ...	I. Caryll
The Circus Girl	... ...	I. Caryll
The Messenger Boy	... ...	L. Monckton
Three Little Maids	... ...	P. Reubens
A Runaway Girl	... ...	I. Caryll
The Girl from Kays	... ...	I. Caryll
Duchess of Dantzic	... ...	I. Caryll
Veronique ...	... ...	A. Messager
The Cingallee ...	... ...	L. Monckton
Earl and the Girl	... ...	I. Caryll
The Orchid ...	... ...	I. Caryll
The Spring Chicken	... ...	L. Monckton
Merry Widow ...	... ...	F. Lehar
Lady Madcap ...	... ...	Paul Reubens
Miss Hook of Holland	...	P. Reubens
My Mimosa Maid	... ...	P. Reubens
The Artists Model	... ...	S. Jones
The Gay Gordons	... ...	G. Jones
The Islander ...	... ...	P. Farraday

MAROKS & Co., Ltd.,
PIANO and MUSIC DEPT.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENCE

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

"A. F. X."—Too late. Closed on Oct. 31.

The Bombay Gazette

Thursday, 21st Nov. 1912.

THE ADVANCE OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

TRACING the progress of Tropical Medicine, in a current review, Dr. E. H. Ross claims that it is a child of promise, having grown rapidly, passed safely through the pitfalls of its early life and being now healthy and thriving. It has justified the attention which has been paid to it and established its place in modern scientific endeavour. Before work at the subject was begun, the existence of diseases formerly unheard of was determined, and in some instances their modes of dissemination guessed at ; but these things were considered as food for thought, merely matters for speculation, buried still in the slaugh of doubt. Yet the importance of malaria, of dysentery, bubonic plague, yellow fever, abscess of the liver, of typhoid fever, as factors impeding progress in the tropics, began to be realised. But there was no organisation in the research, the realisation was unproductive, the theories and speculations concerning affections peculiar to the tropics were bearing no fruit, no practical results. Attempts had been made to elucidate some of the problems at issue and some success had resulted, namely in the discovery of the intermediate hosts of certain of the disease-producing worms for example ; but for the most part, tropical diseases were still in the darkness into which no bright illumination had penetrated. As impetus was wanted to start the new work of saving life in countries formerly believed to be uninhabitable for white men. Something was necessary to enlist public interest in tropical colonisation, for up to that time it was believed that the tropics were made for the native-born and unfit for the prolonged residence of the European, who should be sent out to rule for short periods and to be replaced by others, when found dying of disease unavoidably contracted. "For centuries the tropics had been regarded as white men's graves, unsuitable for white men's homes. This was due to ignorance, an ignorance at last dispelled ; a sign was required, and at length it was forthcoming." The discovery of the mode of transmission and dissemination of malaria and the means of preventing the disease was the beginning of the new practical science, which as Dr. Ross claims, has opened up new roads to commerce and industry, has founded new communities, introduced plenty and prosperity, has been cause of the advent of tropical sanitation which is "now known to be the pioneer of colonisation, the essential necessity for the health of residents in hot climates."

The years 1897-9 saw the discovery of the relation between malaria and the mosquito and with that began Tropical Medicine. The malaria problem solved, the institution of Schools of Tropical Medicine for education and research followed. Discovery followed discovery and the problem of the transmission of yellow fever was solved by an American Scientific Commission. The commercial community first undertook tropical disease control and the restraint of malaria and yellow fever ; and as Dr. Ross reminds us, Governments followed but tardily. Those who felt the hindrance of disease the more directly, whose pockets felt the disability most, were the first to move in the matter, the Suez Canal Company being the first public corporation to start preventive measures against malaria on a large scale, and the insects which convey the disease were stamped out in Ismailia. A sanitary campaign which is mentioned as the most notable at the present time is in the Panama Canal zone, but work is progressing at Rio Janeiro, Havana, Port Said, Klang, Santos, Khartoum, many parts of tropical America, China, Japan, and Africa, with more gratifying results than were anticipated. But says Dr. Ross, "two important countries seem to be lagging behind—India, and, except for the Suez Canal zone, Egypt." It is unpleasant to be quoted as prominent among the laggards in a matter of this kind, but the work done in Bombay city may not be known to Dr. Ross, nor can he have any idea of the difficulties to be contended with in the indifference and, in some cases, the obstinacy of the people. After malaria and yellow fever, Malta fever was attacked by the schools of Tropical Medicine and with the other two is classed as an easily preventible disease. The mode of transmission of dengue fever by mosquitoes was next discovered and the prevalence of the disease has been reduced. Ankylostomiasis has been investigated, blood-worm disease, and elephantiasis, while much light has been brought to bear on dysentery, abscess of the liver, tropical sore, leprosy and typhoid and its variants.

Dr. Ross has much to say of sleeping sickness, though he does not report so much progress as he would like. Ever since the days of David Livingstone, the ravages and depredation among the cattle and game caused by the tse-tse fly has been the concern of explorers and settlers; but when it was found that these flies were also producing havoc among the natives of Central Africa, an army of workers in all quarters of the globe directed its efforts against this most subtle of maladies. The literature concerning the parasite of sleeping sickness and its allies has already grown to enormous volume, but the cure of the disease is as yet undiscovered. Furthermore its prevention appears still to be far off, though considerable sums of money have been spent annually in segregating the infected natives and removing them from the dangerous fly-infected districts. Here, writes Dr. Ross, "is a great field for work—diseases affecting the natives, causing disability, lingering weakness in a huge population and bringing death in their wake. Some of them are conveyed from one person to another by tse-tse flies . . . probably all by biting insects. What a prize if one could find a way of ridding the world of these." Of plague Dr. Ross recounts the results of research in India, and shows that the advances of Tropical Medicine have for their aim the prevention of disease rather than the cure. Disease is now coming to be regarded as an armed enemy always standing on the threshold of an unarmed homestead; it is necessary to find a way of shutting the door in the face of this enemy rather than to try to attack him when he is inside. Recent results have given a clue showing how this is best done. The future of the tropics is directly related to disease prevention. Tropical medicine, concludes Dr. Ross, has brought home to us the importance of sanitation, and his closing words may be commended to the attention of every citizen in the world : "Clean cities, clean houses, clean people—this is the ideal."

NEGOTIATING FOR PEACE. SOME scanty items of information have been vouchsafed to the outside world by the allies in the Balkans. The most important of these is that the victorious principalities have agreed to let Turkey keep Constantinople. This condition was probably in the allies' minds before they started fighting. Their preparations were so well made and their intelligence has proved to be so full and accurate, that the question of the fate of Constantinople was, we can believe, not left out of their preliminary discussions. Some time has been necessary for the confirmation of their original decisions ; but since events have followed the course which the conquerors expected, it is fairly certain that they were prepared in advance for the question of the retention of the capital. To the Bulgarians, Constantinople would, at present, be a white elephant, and doubly unwelcome as a possession because the other states would require some equivalent. So much has been evident all along. As we have pointed out more than once, the Bulgarians have shown themselves to be patient-workers as well as clear thinkers; and it suits them much better to keep the Turks as hostages at Constantinople for a time than to see the city occupied perhaps by an international force. No one can doubt that Bulgaria's time is yet to come ; and she may even require the friendship of the Turks in future crises and conflicts. What Russia thinks and what Rumania feels of the proposed arrangement and of the presence of a Bulgarian Army in Thrace, are still among the mysteries of the war. It is hardly credible that peace should be concluded by Bulgaria without Russia's knowledge and approval ; but so far no indication has been given of Russia's view of the main question of the struggle. It is just as little credible that Rumania is satisfied with the aspect of affairs unless she has been pacified to begin with. Up till now everything has turned out to the allies' advantage ; and it seems as if the politics of the war will be attributed to them as a greater success than their triumphant campaign. In the west of Macedonia, victory still follows on the Confederates' arms. With the fall of Monastir, which the Servians seem to have reached before the Greeks, the whole of Macedonia is now practically in the allies' hands. In ordinary circumstances this would mean the release of a large force for employment in Thrace ; but before another strategic move is necessary, the war will probably be over. The energy of the Servians seems inexhaustible. Within a few days we have heard of them on the Bosnian frontier, at Monastir, and on the coast of the Adriatic at Alessio, after helping the Montenegrins to clear the enemy from the neighbourhood of Scutari. Scutari itself still holds out; but whether that is because the Montenegrins are restrained by political considerations or are unable to take the place, is not plain. Austria and Italy are both beginning to display uneasiness at the progress of the allied troops in Albania. Italy has not yet disbanded her Tripolitan forces, and the Italian army remains at war strength. The future of Albania will be one of the most difficult questions to settle on the conclusion of peace and it is evident that both Italy and Austria mean to have a say in the matter.

DOCTORS AND THE INSURANCE ACT. THE rejection by the doctors of the recent proposal of increased renumeration under the Insurance Act is as unexpected as it is regrettable. The medical opposition to the measure is, strictly speaking, the only outstanding dispute, and when on October 24th., the Chancellor of the Exchequer made a further offer to the doctors —an offer which involves an additional annual expenditure of over a million and a half sterling—it was hoped that a settlement was actually in view. The offer was referred to the British Medical Association of which body a representative meeting was convened for yesterday. The Conference of doctors spoken of in Reuter's telegram may have been held in connection with this meeting, but we presume the main body of medical opinion in England has not finally rejected the Chancellor's overture. The basis on which the actuarial calculations for administering the act was originally 4s. 6d. for medical services and sundry items bringing the total to 6s. 6d. The basis under Mr. Lloyd George's offer of October 23rd, was a grant for medical services of 6s. 6d., and other items aggregating 9s. This, of course, fell short of the demand which had been made by the British Medical Association, which included 8s. as a minimum medical capitation fee, but as the Chancellor had met the doctors more than half-way it was generally believed that the doctors would accept the compromise. That hope was strengthened by the fact that several prominent men, who had hitherto been in opposition, agreed that the offer was fair, and that even Sir James Barr, the President of the Association, admitted that it provided a basis towards agreement. It is possible, of course, that there are other matters on which the regulations under the Bill do not meet the doctors views, and regarding which the profession will have to be satisfied; but there is no doubt that the real obstacle in the way of a settlement was the financial difficulty and in view of the great advance made by the Chancellor, we think the doctors no longer have a grievance on this score. This is the more apparent, because it is distinctly provided that the whole situation will be reviewed in three years' time when any hardships or inequalities could be adjusted, with considerable experience of working to assist in the adjustment.

If we assume that the arrangement offered by the Chancellor has been rejected finally, the medical profession in Great Britain is now faced by a situation more difficult in many respects than the one which it created by its refusal to co-operate under the Act. Mr. Lloyd George stated very definitely that, if his offer was refused, he had a drastic alternative in view, and from what is known of Mr. Lloyd George it may be taken for granted that he will not hesitate to carry out his threat. What will probably happen is that in some districts the medical relief provisions of the Act will be worked with the assistance of salaried men ; in other districts the Insurance Committees will form panels, and in still a few others, where arrangements prove particularly difficult to make, those entitled to medical assistance will be given the money to engage their own doctors. It need scarcely be pointed out that whatever may be the disabilities of medical men under the Act, if the Committees are to take the matter in hand for themselves, many hundreds of doctors in the provinces will come out of the struggle very badly and will scarcely thank the Association for having engineered the agitation.

MR. GOKHALE'S SUCCESS. WE have already referred at some length to the success, which Mr. Gokhale has achieved during his tour in South Africa, but we can scarcely pass in silence the remarkable testimony, which has now come from two such different sources, of the benefits which his speeches have conferred. They have, in fact, produced a confidence between the South Africans and the Indians in their country, and an understanding of each other's points of view, which have never before existed. Mr. Ghandi in a telegram which announces Mr. Gokhale's return to India on the "Kronprinz," says that the visit has been most useful. Indians are grateful to him for his noble services and those in South Africa hope that Indians in India will continue the work which has thus been commenced. Even more striking, because it is a tribute from the opposite party, is the article which the *Cape Times* published a day or two ago. That paper considers that Mr. Gokhale's visit has sown the seeds of much practical good. It is Mr. Gokhale's frank admission of the justice of the South African claim, that British Indian immigration to the country should be stopped, which promises to bring about the solution of the problem. This brings the South Africans and the Indians in substantial agreement on what is regarded in South Africa as the crucial point of the whole question, and we hope soon to hail Mr. Gokhale as a pacificator, who has found means to settle a question, which has agitated India and South Africa, and formented race feeling during many years.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY. THE great Scottish national anniversary is within ten days of the present and "Britain Scots" who do not wish to be shut out of the festivities are reminded that it is high time their names were sent in, either to Mr. Cadell or Mr. Reith, the honorary secretaries. At the St. Andrew's Dinner, which is to be held at the Taj Mahal Hotel, the Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Reid, C. I. E., will preside, and one or two other good speakers may be expected to entertain the assembly. In addition to a band, pipers from the Gordon Highlanders will be present. It is hoped this year, after paying expenses, to have a respectable surplus to hand over to the Scottish Orphanage.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Attitude towards the War and the Belligerents.

POLICY WILL BE DICTATED BY HER ALLIANCE WITH AUSTRIA.

NO PRETENCE TO TERRITORIAL INTERESTS.

BERLIN, OCT. 31.

The War in the Balkans continues almost to monopolize interest in official circles, and well it may, for, although Germany has no immediate territorial interests to consider, she has a definite policy to maintain when the question of settlement comes up. Her policy, of course, will in the main be dictated by the necessity of sustaining her alliance with Austria-Hungary in its present strength and cordiality, as previously remarked, in European Turkey, at any rate. Germany has never pretended to have any immediate territorial interests. Her Turcophile policy in the past has aimed principally at economic advantages. But Austria's vital political interests, as she understands them, lie in the Balkans, and unless she can depend upon Germany's support in that quarter the alliance between the two countries is of very little value to her. On the other hand, the chief political interest of Germany, to which all others will, in case of necessity, be subordinated, is the possession of a strong and trusty friend on whom she can rely in all international eventualities. Of recent years no opportunity of securing in Austria such friends has been lost, and it is unthinkable that in the Balkan affair Germany should adopt on the main points an independent line of her own.

At the same time it is pretty certain that immediate complications of a warlike character would, at the moment, be very unwelcome to Germany. She has been perfectly sincere in her past efforts to prevent the Balkan conflagration from spreading, and she will continue these endeavours so long as she can do so at Austria's side. At Austria's side however, she must and will remain. It is indicated by semi-official writers in the Berlin press that the joint intervention of the Powers in the Balkan war may be confidently expected as soon as a decisive blow shall have been struck by one side or the other, but that the present situation does not justify such action. Opportunity must, it is urged, be afforded to the Turks of proving the truth or falsity of their contention that the occupation of the Adrianople-Kirk Kilisseh line was never intended to be more than a temporary strategic move, with the object of covering the concentration of the mass of their forces on a position further to the south.

All this, of course, is from the strictly official point of view. I doubt whether the men outside the official circle, unless they are affected by the financial aspect of the war, prefer to stand on their more ordinary interests to discuss the merits of the quarrel. If there was any sympathy on one side or the other it was with Turkey. But that was before the first blow had been struck. Then, I believe it right to say, all the sympathies, hopes, and expectations were on the side of Turkey. But these have been largely revised, and although their revision has obviously cost a considerable effort, the general opinion, both military and civilian, now regards the Ottoman cause as lost, and with this change of conviction public favour has also to a large extent passed over to the members of the Quadruple Alliance. Apparently it is felt that the Balkan kingdoms have won their successes by those military virtues which are always admired in this country, and that Turkey has deserved her defeats by her lack of them. Turcophile sentiments here arose mainly from the belief that the Ottoman soldier was a much finer fellow than the Bulgarian, Servian, or Greek, and now it is admitted that this view was hardly justified.

THE FUTURE.

As no one believes that things territorial can be restored to their ante-bellum condition, there is naturally great curiosity and anxiety as to what the outcome will be in this respect. It is believed among the public that the principal danger lies in the direction of Austria, who, it is thought, will try to impose a veto on the division of the spoils, and possibly claim a portion of them for herself. For this reason the Vienna Press is watched very closely, and considerable importance is attached to the articles of the past day or two in the organs with Government connections, indicating that the Dual Monarchy might be disposed to show an indulgent attitude towards the territorial aspirations of the Balkan kingdoms. The German Press has recently shown extraordinary reserve in its pronouncements on the political aspects of the campaign. In particular there has, during the past week or two, been an almost complete absence of attempts to saddle Great Britain or Russia with responsibility for the outbreak of the war, and of other inflammatory theories.

DR. STRAUSS'S NEW OPERA.

It is pleasant to turn from war to art. It is possible to do so and with advantage, for at Stuttgart on October 25th Dr. Richard Strauss's new work, "Ariadne auf Naxos," was given in the smaller of the two new Court theatres here, a tastefully arranged hall holding scarcely 800 persons. The cosmopolitan gathering was undoubtedly impressed by the genius of the composer, but its members were also somewhat puzzled as to the meaning of the piece, and rather disturbed by the strangeness of the whole spectacle, so that undoubtedly the work counted as much less immediately successful than the composer's earlier operas, such as "Salome," "Elektra," and "Der Rosenkavalier." The audience was given a good deal of Moliere, something of Hofmannsthal, and a few scraps of Strauss, including two delightful overtures, as well as most of the sensations of a Parisian "revue", before late in the evening the curtain went up on the opera proper, which is at once so dependent on and so detached from the play "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" that preceded it. "Weird," "impressive," "fascinating"—all these adjectives might be used to describe the new work without giving a definite impression of its musical value. One impression crowded on another, and from Donizetti to Gluck, from Watteau to Lebrun, from the tragedy of a play by Euripides to the frivolity of an Offenbach operetta, the audience ran the full gamut of these sensations in the space of a short hour. As Jourdain in the play doffed his dressing gown in order to hear the music, so the critic of this work would undoubtedly not have been loath to lay aside his robe of office just to enjoy it, as it were, in his shirt-sleeves.

One verdict, however, must be unanimous. As Jourdain's music teacher says of his pupil, the composer of "Ariadne" undoubtedly possesses extraordinary talent, and none knows how to improve on the work. Some consolation for this failure to understand is found in the guide to this opera just published, explaining that Strauss has been constrained to invent a new style, and also in the last judgment of the literary critics who inscribe Hofmannsthal, the author of the libretto, as the lawful successor of Gosthe—as a writer of deep, dark, mysterious, and incomprehensible poems. The fact is that the play has grown far beyond the limits of the first intention. Strauss and Hofmannsthal intended to supply Dr. Reinhardt with incidental music concluding with a "divertissement" for a performance of "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" at his theatre in Berlin, but finally the work had to be given as a separate production, and even then much of it had to be cut during the final rehearsals. Indeed, the difference in the play as produced from that of the published version is very great. Dr. Strauss has explained in a letter that he meant to show that change is the very soul of life, and that persevering continuity means chill and death, so he mingles the tragedy of Ariadne with the comedy of the Harlequin and Zerbinetta. Zerbinetta is as flippant and capricious as Ariadne is faithful and serious, and yet the laugh seems to be with Zerbinetta in the end, as Ariadne has to forget if she means to love Bacchus. As Strauss says, he who wishes to live, must conquer self, and must forget. But whether Strauss is really serious or profoundly ironic in this case is a question which is being eagerly asked. The fancy is too unbridled, the seriousness too subordinate and too disjointed for one to accept the opera very seriously; moreover, the daring and brilliant parodies of operatic styles which two or three passages suggest make one believe that the author and composer are enjoying something in the nature of a joke.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

A few days ago the German Crown Prince met with an accident, happily unattended by serious consequences, near Danzig, whilst riding to hounds with the West Prussian Riding Club. The Prince, who is always rather a daring rider, took a ditch too short, and his mount failed to clear it, with the result that he was heavily thrown from the saddle. His feet stuck in the stirrups, however, and consequently he was unable to protect his head. He received severe contusions on his face, and broke a tooth, and also a blood-vessel in his right arm. Other riders soon came to his aid, and freed him from his awkward position. The Crown Prince was then taken in a motor-car to his villa at Langfuhr, near Danzig. In consequence of the accident his Imperial Highness is unable to attend the funeral of Princess Rudprecht of Bavaria, at which he was to have represented the German Emperor. His brother, Prince Eitel, has therefore, gone to Munich as his substitute.

Much capital has been made out of the incident, the general feeling being that the heir apparent should not be permitted to run risks. It has been pointed out that there are so many ways of enjoying sport, while admitting only a minimum of risk, that one should be found for his Imperial Highness. Of course, we all know how keen a sportsman he is, but his is a valuable life and most people will agree with the view that his Imperial Highness should avoid any chances there may be of danger in the pursuits favoured by sportsmen.

BAVARIAN ROYAL HOUSE.

Something is being made just now of reports from Munich which mention the possibility of the introduction in the Bavarian Parliament of a project for the reform of the Bavarian Constitution which would involve no less than an alteration in the line of succession. The Bavarian Royal House, the House of Wittelsbach, is one of the oldest Royal Houses in Europe. Its members trace themselves back to a cousinship with Arnold, one of the Carolingian Emperors, and this founder of the dynasty was Duke of Bavaria as early as A.D. 909. The title was extinct for some time, however, and the Bavarians to-day generally look upon Otto of Wittelsbach, who was created Duke of Bavaria in 1180, as the founder of their monarchy, and he it is who has the place of honour in the Bavarian capital, being represented by a striking equestrian statue in one of the finest squares in the city of Munich. In later years, however, the dynasty has been under a cloud. The "mad" King of Bavaria was only one of the members of his House who has suffered from mental malady. The present King Otto, who succeeded to the throne in 1886, has never been able to assume the duties of kingship, and since 1886, and even a few days before the tragic death of the present King's elder brother, King Louis II., there has been a regency. Prince Luitpold of Bavaria, uncle of the King, has been Regent throughout this time.

There is no more popular figure in Bavaria or, indeed, in the whole of Southern Germany, than this aged Prince, now a picturesque and stately figure more than 90 years old. The recent illness of the veteran Prince Regent caused something approaching consternation in Bavaria, for his Highness has been so robust in health that even at the age of 90 few ever gave as much as a thought to the prospect of his death. Half of Bavaria had been born and brought up with the Prince always as one of the chief powers in the country; he was symbolical of the rapid development of the country's commerce and industry, and he was connected with almost every forward move of the last forty or fifty years, whether in art, music, or literature. Indeed, it was as though he were an integral part of the nation, and could never die.

Until the present King ends his unhappy life, Bavaria remains under a regency, and it has long been arranged that the present Prince Regent's eldest son shall succeed him in this post. As in the ordinary course of events this Prince (Prince Louis) would succeed to the throne—the King is unmarried and childless, and the Prince Regent is the next-of-kin and heir presumptive—it has often been thought that it would be something of a mockery of Court ceremonial to have two accessions, first to the Regency and then to the Throne, when Prince Louis would be King, in reality though not in form, immediately on the death of his father.

Consequently there has long been a proposal, though it has never been definitely put forward, that at the death of the Prince Regent Prince Louis should be at once crowned King. Of course, this would mean an alteration in the Constitution; but, thought the easy-going Bavarians, there would be plenty of time to see about that before the Prince Regent died. When, however, the Prince Regent was seriously ill, someone suggested that although this scheme was all very well, it meant that they were missing a good opportunity of doing a signal honour to the beloved Prince Regent. This idea of crowning the Prince Regent King of Bavaria has been given eager popular approval, but it has to be admitted that its fulfilment depends on two points.

If the scheme were given the approval of the Bavarian Parliament it would still have to receive the assent of the Prince Regent. And it is by no means certain that the latter would accept the honour, for his modesty is almost proverbial. It is understood, therefore, that the idea will first of all be put before the Prince and will be given no further attention if he cannot be prevailed upon to sanction it. The constitutional difficulty, it is thought, can be overcome, although it is admitted to be a knotty point in constitutional law. In any case it may be considered as almost certain that the question of the immediate succession in place of the impotent King will be given a definite settlement very shortly. If the Prince Regent refuses to accept the proffered crown it will most probably be arranged that Prince Louis shall ascend the throne with the least possible delay. Prince Louis is already fifty-three.

L. ASCH.

THE WAR IN THE BALKANS.

PEACE TERMS SUBMITTED TO THE PORTE.

Turks to Retain Constantinople and a Strip of Coast.

Turks' Plenipotentiaries to be Appointed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SOFIA, Nov. 19.

The conditions of the armistice were transmitted to Constantinople to-day, accompanied by the main conditions of peace, the principal one of which permits Turkey to retain Constantinople and a strip of European coast.

CONSTANTINOPLE, LATER.

The Russian Ambassador handed Bulgaria's terms to Noradunghian yesterday evening.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 20.

The Porte, to-morrow, will appoint Plenipotentiaries to meet the Bulgarian delegates.

The *Koelnische Zeitung* says that Rumania demands the cession of the territory from the Danube, just below Rustchuk, to the coast southward of Varna, while Bulgaria offers that portion of Dobrudja from below Silistria to the northward of Varna.

The difference is likely to lead to considerable friction.

THE BATTLE OF MONASTIR.

Tremendous Turkish Losses in Men and Munitions.

BELGRADE, Nov. 19.

The fighting round Monastir lasted three days. The Turkish losses were 10,000, while the victors took many modern guns and rifles with ammunition and large stores of provisions.

The work of the Servian armies in Macedonia is now practically completed.

Monastir is being decorated in preparation for the grand ceremonial entry of King Peter into the town.

FATE OF SCUTARI.

Servians Rout the Remnants of Turkish Army.

RIEKA, Nov. 19.

Servians arriving in the vicinity of Scutari routed the remnants of the Turkish troops which had been driven from San Giovanni di Medua by the Montenegrins. After this the Servians proceeded to Alessio, and meeting the Montenegrins before the town, combined with them in the assault. Towards evening the Turks surrendered. The Allies' losses were small.

AT CHATALJA LINES.

Conflicting Reports of the Action.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 19.

Nazim Pasha reports that the Bulgarians, advancing on the left wing this morning, were repulsed with heavy loss.

An artillery duel continues along the whole line.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 20.

Nazim Pasha telegraphs that the Bulgarian left wing had 400 casualties and lost two machine guns in the fighting on the 18th, which was of a desperate character.

The engagement, which began on the 19th continues successfully. The Bulgarian Infantry in the centre were repulsed by artillery fire and a detachment of Turks advanced, driving out the Bulgarians from the entrenchments and capturing rifles, machine guns and helmets, some of which were Servian.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

While the description of the fighting at Chatalja, contained in despatches from Sofia, is limited to the laconic statement that the Bulgarians engaged the Turks at various advanced points at Chatalja with a view to preparing a *terrain* for further operations, Nazim Pasha has sent a series of despatches claiming successes. The last despatch, timed 8-30 yesterday evening, states that the Turks made a sortie in the centre at sundown and dispersed the enemy holding the position opposite, killing most of them.

Correspondents with the Turks are unanimous in declaring that the latter are holding their positions with the greatest bravery, and are punishing the Bulgarians severely.

Mr. Martin Donohoe, the correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, alone states that the Bulgarian infantry made a furious assault on Monday, and captured several redoubts.

A message to the *Times* from Chatalja states that a Turkish battalion at midnight on Sunday occupied the village of Papa Burgas. The Bulgarians precipitately evacuated the position.

Apparently, the Turkish left has proved to be impracticable as a point of attack, the Turkish gunners being easily able to hold the Bulgarians at a distance, as their heavy guns outrange all the opposing Bulgarian batteries, and fresh troops in good condition are arriving daily.

THE GREEK ADVANCE.

Turkish Resistance Unbroken by Monastir Disaster.

ATHENS, Nov. 20.

The Crown Prince telegraphs that the advance northward is stubbornly resisted by the Turks, in spite of the fall of Monastir.

THE CHOLERA SCOURGE.

VIENNA, Nov. 20.

Professor Kraus, with five bacteriologists, has gone to Sofia to combat the cholera, plague and typhus among the Bulgarian army by means of sero-therapy.

AUSTRIA AND SERVIA.

VIENNA, Nov. 20.

While the Vienna papers declare that Austria will demand satisfaction and damages in the case of the Consul at Prizrend, the Marquis Bacquehem, Reporter on Foreign Estimates, speaking before the Austrian Delegation at Budapest, said that the strain of the crisis was lessened in view of the keen desire of the Balkan Allies for peace, and he hoped that the Servians would soon return to diplomatic ways. He laid emphasis on Germany's recent vigorous support of Austria and the *rapprochement* between the Austrian and Italian peoples.

ROME, Nov. 20.

The semi-official *Tribuna* says that the statement by the German and Italian representatives at Belgrade to the effect that their Government supported Austria's views regarding Servia's claims for extension of territory, was confined to an intimation that the Servian occupation of Durazzo would not prejudice a settlement, after the war, of the position of Albania.

VIENNA, Nov. 20.

The newspapers have been constantly affirming that the real reasons why the Austrian Consuls were not allowed to communicate with their Government was because they would confirm the reports, current during the past fortnight, of a wholesale slaughter of Albanian Arnauts by the Servians.

The Servian Government has now issued a statement denying the alleged cruelties and malevolent rumours of persecution of the Albanians, but admitting that during the fighting measures which might have been severe were adopted owing to the treacherous conduct of the Albanians.

AUSTRIAN NAVAL DEBATE.

VIENNA, Nov. 20.

In the course of a Naval debate, Admiral Montecuccoli insisted on the need for increasing the Naval Estimates. He said that strong navies would soon appear in the Ægean and therefore Austria must be prepared for eventualities.

GREEKS AND BULGARIANS.

Serious Conflict Narrowly Avoided.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

A message from Salonika to the *Times* states that only the pacific intervention of Dr. Stancioff, the Bulgarian Minister to France, prevented serious trouble between the Bulgarian and Greek armies, between whom there have been numerous incidents since the Greeks, at the outset, refused to allow the Bulgarians to enter Salonika.

The Greeks only yielded on Bulgaria's threat to use force.

The Associated Press is requested to circulate the following cablegram received by the Ottoman Consul-General in Bombay on Wednesday at 3 p. m.:—

Pera (Constantinople), 19th November. 11 h. 55 m.:—Here is the report of to-day's battle around Techataldja. Artillery engaged since the morning continues with violence and success for us. The centre of the infantry of the enemy was driven back, and a part of their artillery reduced to silence. The attack of the enemy against the right wing repulsed, the enemy in this last engagement suffered a loss of four hundred with twenty officers. One Ottoman detachment attacked the entrenchment of the enemy and dislodged it. Among the objects found were the caps of the 35th regiment of Vranis, indicating the presence of the Servian troops. The engagement continues.

MEDICAL MISSION TO TURKEY.

At a meeting of the Anjuman Zeaul Islam held on Monday, a resolution was passed thanking Sir Adamji Pirbhoy for his generous gift to the above mission of 40 tents, 1,500 slippers, 50 beds and all leather equipments necessary for the members of the mission.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 20.

There are twenty-one mosques in the town of Vaniyambadi and in each of these mosques prayers for the success of the Turkish arms are being offered daily five times. Several Mahomedan merchants of the town have already paid about Rs. 10,000 to the Madras Red Crescent Society, and in addition local subscriptions are forthcoming. In Kuspatrai-mohalla alone four rich Mahomedans subscribed Rs. 2,000, and this has been already remitted to the Turkish Relief Fund. House-to-house collections are in progress, with the result that many Mahomedan women have given valuable clothes and jewels as their contributions to the fund.

RAMPUR STATE (U. P.), Nov. 20.

A Hindu meeting presided over by Mr. Shama Charan Ghose was held at Rampur City to express sympathy with the Mahomedans in their reverses in the Balkan war. Subscriptions were collected, to which local Mahomedans contributed.

CEYLON EXCISE LAW.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Mr. Harcourt, replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Ferens, said that any necessary rules under the Ceylon Excise Bill would be made by the Governor-in-Executive-Council and would require to be confirmed by the Legislative Council.

The question of the composition of advisory committees was being considered.

Mr. Harcourt said that if no licences were to be issued contrary to the advice of the Committee then the latter would cease to be merely advisory. No such rule, he said, could be laid down, but the licensing authorities would undoubtedly, in all cases, give due weight to the advice of the Committee.

INDIA OFFICE FINANCE.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Harold Baker, in reply to Mr. MacCallum Scott said that the interest on short loans and deposits from cash balances during the past twenty years amounted to £2,420,584, while that from the gold standard reserve amounted to £113,315.

MR. GOKHALE.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Reuter wires from Lourenco Marques that Mr. Gokhale sailed to-day.

APPRECIATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The following cablegram has been received by the Associated Press from Mr. Gandhi, dated Johannesburg 19th November :—

"After a strenuous and splendid tour, and after interviewing Ministers and Lord Gladstone, and having been accorded magnificent receptions everywhere from Europeans and Indians alike, the Hon. Mr. Gokhale left by the steamer "Kronprinz" for India. The Indians are most grateful to him for his noble services. The visit has been most useful, and we hope that India will continue the work commenced by the Hon. Mr. Gokhale and help us.

ACCORDING to Reuter, Mr. Alfred C. Hollis, of the East African Colonial Service, has been gazetted Colonial Secretary for Sierra Leone.

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

The Contribution to the Imperial Navy.

"DISGRACEFUL,"

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 20.

At the opening of the Unionist Congress here, Sir Thomas Smartt expressed the opinion that the South African contribution to the Navy was disgraceful. He urged a recognition of the obligations of South Africa equally with Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Malaysia.

He hoped that a satisfactory settlement of the Indian Question would be reached without wronging South Africa.

The Congress passed a resolution that the contribution was inadequate. The Congress did not support the establishment of a South African Navy, but urged the formation of an Imperial Defence Council.

CEYLON'S PROSPERITY.

Grave Warning by Sir Hugh Clifford.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Mr. Shand presided at the banquet of the Ceylon Association last night. Sir Hugh Clifford, Mr. Stubbs and a large and distinguished gathering were present.

Admiral Sir George Warrender welcomed the Malay Council's offer of a "Dreadnought," and emphasised Ceylon's part in Imperial defence.

The chairman referred to the steady progress of Ceylon. He deprecated the so-called reform of the Legislative Council. He welcomed the addition of native members, but said that the reduction of the European members was wrong. He eulogised the work of Sir Hugh Clifford.

Sir Hugh Clifford, referring to the Malay Council's offer, emphasised the spirit of Malay in acknowledging the benefits of British rule. Britain had brought justice and peace to Ceylon, and he warned those educated in Britain not to forget their obligations to the British Government, and not to decry authority. All who had the prosperity of Ceylon at heart must try to keep up the spirit of good fellowship throughout the Colony. Every sober-minded man in the colony must combine against the little core of rot.

HOME RULE.

New Financial Resolution Adopted.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The House of Commons last night adopted the new financial resolution of the Home Rule Bill by 318 votes to 207, after an uneventful debate.

THE ROSENTHAL CASE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.

The so-called "Gunmen", Gyp the Blood, White Lewis, Lefty Lewis and Dago Frank, have been convicted of the murder of the gambler Rosenthal.

THE INSURANCE ACT.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

A conference of doctors has rejected Mr. Lloyd George's recent proposal of increased remuneration under the Insurance Act.

BENGAL TRAIN INCIDENT.

European Arrested on a Footboard.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

A daring attempt at a running train robbery occurred on the East Indian Railway in the small hours of Tuesday morning.

It appears that when 18 down local train from Moghal serai had passed Bandel station (Hooghly) early in the morning, Mr. W. J. O'Grady, Deputy Postmaster-General, Bengal, who was one of the passengers, noticed a European walking along the footboard. His suspicions aroused, Mr. O'Grady pulled the alarm cord and brought the train to a halt.

The suspect was arrested after a struggle, in the bathroom of a second class carriage. He was wearing a coat of expensive make with a gold watch and chain, and a number of currency-notes were found in his possession. He was travelling without a ticket and it is believed he had some accomplices. The prisoner has given his name as Williams, and described himself as a guard on the North-Western Railway.

CAPE COMORIN RIOT CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 20.

Judgment was delivered to-day in the Cape Comorin Riot case, by Mr. P. Cheryan, the Special Judge at Nagercoil.

Of the fifty-four accused twenty-two were convicted to various terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from one year to one year and four months and one day, and thirty-two accused, including Father Jerome Fernandes, were acquitted.

SUICIDE ON RIVER STEAMER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 20.

A telegram received to-day from the captain of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's steamer "Tiddim" at Kindat states that an American driller name Cappeax, employed by the Indo-Burma Petroleum Co., who was a passenger from Pakokku to Pantha, committed suicide on Tuesday in his cabin with a revolver, while the steamer was between Bassein and Kindat.

An inquest was held there, and the verdict returned was that the deceased committed suicide whilst temporarily insane.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room : it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

DISASTER IN THE HOOGHLY.

Thirteen Excursionists Drowned.

EUROPEAN VICTIMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

A very distressing drowning tragedy occurred on Tuesday afternoon at Sibpur College ghat, in which three European ladies, two gentlemen and two children, and a number of Indians lost their lives.

The following are the names of the victims so far as they are known :—Mr. Theo. Demetrius, Miss Florence Demetrius, Mr. I. Holzmann, Miss Vera Traise, one lady and two children, names unknown. Most of the Indian victims are supposed to have been students of various colleges in Calcutta, and members of the College branch of the Y.M.C.A. Up to a late hour last night it was not known how many people were drowned, but it is believed that nearly fifty people must have perished.

The fatality occurred through the upsetting of a dinghy which was carrying passengers from Sibpur College ghat to the Port Commissioner's ferry steamer waiting in the middle of the stream. At the time of the accident, it is believed, there were nearly fifty people in the dinghy, and of this number only two appear to have been saved. All night long police boats patrolled the river searching for the bodies of the victims, but up to 1-30 a. m. this morning none had been recovered.

Accounts vary as to how the dinghy was upset. One eye-witness says that it was upset by a wave, but the more accurate version seems to be that given by those who escaped, namely, that the boat turned over under the weight of numbers. A large number of people, hearing a remark that it was the last boat, rushed on board, and in this way courted disaster.

LATER.

Subsequent inquiries into last evening's river fatality near the Sibpur Civil Engineering Collge ghat, reduced the death rate. Most of the students who were in the ill-fated boat were carried away by the tide and were unable to return till late this morning. It now transpires that thirteen persons lost their lives.

His Excellency the Governor has issued a *communique* expressing his sympathy with the bereaved families.

MALARIA CONFERENCE.

Body Parasites as Carriers of Fevers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 20.

The delegates to the Malaria Conference re-assembled at 10-40 a. m. to-day, the concluding day of the session, with the Hon. Sir Pardey Lukis in the presidential chair. There was, as usual, a full attendance.

Major Liston presented progress reports on the Stegomyia operations in Bombay, and Dr. K. S. Mhaskar presented similar reports for Karachi. Reports on the same lines for the Port of Calcutta were presented by Major A. E. Mac Gilchrist, I. M. S., and for Rangoon by Capt. Acton, on behalf of Major O'Gorman Lalor, I. M. S. Capt. J. H Horne, I. M. S., presented notes on the Stegomyia Survey in Madras.

After a long discussion on the Stegomyia reports, Mr. Howlett of the Pusa Institute introduced his report on the "Breeding Places of Phlebotomus or Sand-flies." The Hon. Surgeon-General W. B. Bannerman then presented his report on the operation of the Kala Azar Committee.

Other papers presented were "Etiological Relationships of Seven-day Fever" by Major N. P. O'Gorman Lalor, and "Is Kala Azar in Madras of Animal" by Captain W. S. Patton. Also "Further Observations on the Development of the Parasite of Indian Kala Azar in the Bed Bug (Cimex Rotundatus)," and "Kala Azar, its Distribution and Probable Modes of Infection," by Lieut.-Colonel C. Donovan, "An Account of Investigation of the Prevalence of Endemic Kala Azar in the Plains of Assam," by Capt. T. C. Miccombie Young, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Assam, and a translation of Professor Celli's brochure, "Malaria in Italy Durante in 1910," by Major O'Gorman Lalor.

Capt. E. P. Mackie. I, M. S., read a paper on the "Investigation of Protozoal Diseases, with special reference to the Differentiation of Trypanosomes." Dr. V. T. Korke, on special duty in connection with the Kala Azar enquiry, introduced an elaborate report containing his "Observations on the Epidemology of Kala Azar in Madras". Bai Kailas Chandra Bose Bahadur, C. I. E., presented a paper on the "Relation of Malaria Fever to Kala Azar" in which he inclined to the opinion that Malaria and Kala Azar were one and the same disease, except for the difference in temperature charts relating to the two diseases. He maintained that the time had not yet come to give a separate place to Kala Azar, and that further investigations were necessary before a definite opinion could be pronounced. Capt. F.P. Mackie, I. M. S., presented his paper on the "Body Louse as a Disease Carrier" and in doing so maintained the position that the body louse was a true insect carrier or an intermediate host of the parasite of relapsing fever. He then described some experiments which had been made in Tunis by Nichole, and in America by Anderson and Goldberger, and by Recketts and Wilder, on the transmission of Typhus fever by the body louse. This evidence was strong enough for one to state definitely that the body louse was also a carrier of Typhus fever. The epidemiology of relapsing fever and Typhus fever were almost identical, and these diseases had existed side by side, and often undifferentiated, from time immemorial. The virus of Typhus fever had not yet been discovered, though that of relapsing fever had been recognised since 1875. The paper concluded with a summary of the main known facts concerning the appearance and habits of the body louse and it was stated that, owing to the susceptibility of the louse to antiseptics, and even to plain washing and sun-drying, epidemics of relapsing fever and of Typhus fever should be easy to control in future.

The Malaria Conference terminated this afternoon with the passing of a number of resolutions and a vote of thanks to the president.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 20.

It is understood that Mr. R. R. Scott, one of the principal clerks in the Secretariat Department of the Admiralty, will be Secretary of the Islington Commission.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

King Edward Serai at Jaipur Opened.

REVERENT MEMORIALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, JAIPUR, Nov. 20.

The Viceroy delivered the following speech at the opening ceremony of the King Edward Serai at Jaipur, on the 19th November:—

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I had the greatest possible pleasure in accepting the invitation of his Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur to perform this ceremony and I count it a great privilege and honour that I should be associated in this manner with so many of the memorials that are springing up in different parts of India to keep in mind the name of one who so worthily presided over the destiny of the vast dominions entrusted to his care. That great and good King-Emperor Edward VII. was, as it were, a beacon by whose light, millions of men of many countries, east and west and north and south, were guided and influenced whether they knew it or not. But that a large proportion did know it is proved by these numerous memorials and they show that he not only influenced the lives of many millions of his subjects, but reigned in their hearts as an object of reverence and affection. A year ago many of us were present when his gracious Majesty King George laid the first stone of the All-India Memorial at Delhi and in the past three weeks I have taken part in three similar ceremonies, and the fact that at Delhi, at Ajmere and here again in Jaipur, your Highness and your Highness's subjects have contributed to the perpetuation of his name, bears eloquent testimony to the warmth of devotion with which he was regarded in your State. In that sense of devotion I, who treasure the memory of his personal friendship and kindness, yield to none, and I feel that we are all drawn together in the bonds of a common sympathy in the reverent performance of this ceremony.

I am glad to think that Indian talent has had so large a part in the design and execution of this building, and, though it is still unfinished, there is enough to show that it is not unworthy of him whose name it bears. I am happy to know, and King Edward himself would have rejoiced to know, that here in Jaipur, his memory will forever be associated with a place of rest for weary travellers, without distinction of caste or creed. I declare this, the King Edward Serai, to be open.

RAILWAY MISHAPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 20.

The railway line at miles 70 and 70-5 between Olakur and Perambair stations, on the South Indian Railway, was slightly breached at 10 o'clock this morning. Passengers are being transhipped, and through communication will be restored within twelve hours if the rain ceases. The breach was caused by the bursting of embankments of tanks west of the line at Olakur.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, telegraphs from Chakdaha, E. B. S. Railway, under date, 20th November, 1912 :—

Engine and eight wagons of 601 up goods train was derailed at Chakdaha station at mile 38 on the main line. No one was injured. Down main line was cleared at 9-12 hours and through running has been resumed under single line working rules. Hope to clear the line by this evening.

I. C. S. APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 20.

The undermentioned gentlemen, recently appointed in England to the Indian Civil Service, are, under the orders of the Governor-General in Council, allotted to the provinces shown below against their names :—

BENGAL.

Messrs. H. R. Wilkinson, M. H. B. Lethbridge, H. C. V. Philpot, D. L. Vaughan Stevens, J. D. V. Hodge, J. M. Pringle, J. C. Nixon, H. W. Masterton, and G. A. Evans.

BEHAR AND ORISSA.

Messrs. L. G. L. Evans, W. H. Lewis, J. P. J. Elmes, F. C. King, and R. E. Swanzy.

ASSAM.

Messrs. C. S. Gunning and F. A. S. Thomas.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Messrs. A. B. Reid, W. Y. Madley, J. R. W. Bennett, C. H. Gidney, T. A. Stewart, E. T. Thurston, K. G. Harper, and C. P. Skrine.

PUNJAB.

Messrs. A. C. Badcock, G. H. Spence, P.P. Stewart, J. B. Thomson, and P. Marsden.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Messrs. B. M. Baker, Guranath Venkatesh Bewoor, E. W. Byre, and D. H. C. Drake.

BURMA.

Messrs. H. F. Searle, G. E. Harvey, F. W. Spargo, S. Collis, and H. Sparker.

Mr. W. H. Masterman, Bengal, has not shown the minimum proficiency in riding.

NEW INLAND POSTCARDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

The Director-General of Posts and Telegraph has issued the following Press *communique* :—

"The new inland postcards (single and reply) bearing a portrait of his Majesty King George V. will presently become available at Post Offices and Treasuries, as their stock of the old cards becomes entirely exhausted. These cards are printed on better pasteboard in the same shade of grey as the anna postage stamps, and measure 5½ by 3¼ inches, while the address side is divided by a vertical line into two parts, the left-hand portion being headed. Writing space and the right hand portion Address only."

These postcards are already available in Calcutta, as some were received in Bombay four days ago from Calcutta.

MR. R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE, the Assistant Secretary, has been appointed Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce as from the 1st of November 1912.

THE majority of the Provincial census reports will be issued before the close of the year, Mr. Gait's Imperial report following later.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. "Somali" arrived in London on the morning of 19th November.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

[THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST CASTE.

"Behold, all men are equal, all are brothers, all are one. Go round the world, proclaim this equality, brotherhood and oneness in song. Be immortal, for thine is victory." Thus spoke Brahma to Valmiki, the author of Ramayan. The most caste-ridden Hindu, in a momentary outburst of humanity, will own all men as his brothers. But he will make this admission with important reservations, excluding the world from the pale of his own caste. In this respect he will stand isolated, not only from all *Inlechas*, but also from men of his own race, who are separated from one another by an infinitude of sectional hall-marks, distinguishing them from one another. Hinduism, in its essential principles, is the faith professed by all Hindus, and in this sense the community may be regarded as homogeneous. But it is divided by sects and cults bewildering in their number and variety, and differing one from the other in details of doctrine and ceremonial. These divisions have been stereotyped and perpetuated, emphasized and aggravated, by caste. It would not do, however, to declare war *a outrance* against caste, however much we may deplore its "disintegrating and disruptive influence," and the Aryan Brotherhood, that held a conference lately in Bombay on the question, made no declaration of militant intentions. The upshot of its deliberations is that the best way of attaining its object was a peaceful propaganda, whose educative effect was bound to be salutary. If the progressives had embarked on the foolhardy enterprise of storming the citadel, they would have been hopelessly vanquished and hurled back. Such fatal tactics were not to be expected, for a moment, under the leadership of such sense, shrewdness and sagacity as Sir Narayen Chandavarkar. Presiding over the Conference, he made a stirring speech, inveighing against the arbitrary divisions by which the Hindus have chosen to handicap themselves. He vehemently repudiated the idea that caste was serving any longer as a moral and disciplinary force. He rather contended that "our character is being unhinged, our divisions and dissensions are being sharpened, our activities for the public good are being weakened, our very national existence is being threatened, by this demon of caste, which has made, and is making, cowards of us." This is a terrible indictment. Mr. Chandavarkar might have quoted the lines from the famous soliloquy of Hamlet, substituting "caste" for "conscience" : "Thus caste doth make cowards of us all, and thus the native hue of resolution is sicklied over with the pale cast of thought, and enterprises of great pitch and moment with this regard their currents turn away, and lose the name of action." The incubus of caste makes those who are subject to its domination timid, irresolute and indecisive. Such a man will not ask himself, "What is good for me to do?", or "What is best for my own improvement and advancement?", but "What will caste say to it?" The man who chafes silently against caste, but is afraid to break with it, leads, in the words of Sir Narayen, a double life, a life of hypocrisy and dissimulation. Whatever he may do, he must keep up appearances, and, so long as he maintains a semblance of respect and obedience, caste will take no offence.

DECLINING POWER.

Although the power of caste is still formidable, and its hand is heavy upon the man who dares transgress its will in open defiance, its influence is decidedly on the wane, and the propaganda of the Aryan Brotherhood comes in, therefore, at an opportune moment in accelerating the process of decline. As Sir Narayen pointed out, very few Hindus dared to dine at Government House, thirty years ago. Now they freely partake of the Governor's hospitality, and caste holds it politic and convenient to connive at it. A dinner was held some time back in Bombay, of which Hindus of all denominations partook without distinction, and the Aryan Conference celebrated its campaign by a similar dinner, which was attended by some ladies as well. Nay, the opening of a mosque in Baroda, a few weeks ago, was celebrated by a symposium, in which Hindus and Jains participated with Mussalmans. The time has arrived, when caste, if a bold and united front is offered to it, is afraid to take serious notice of it, lest the moral effect of an open rupture and defiance might prove disastrous to its prestige. The flowing tide is with the Aryan Brotherhood, and with earnestness, sincerity and courage, it will succeed in winning greater sympathy and support. The resolutions passed by the Conference, in so far as they have a practical bearing, "impress upon individual members the necessity to encourage by precept and example such liberty as is demanded by the economic and other conditions of the age." It has been decided to prepare a register of persons agreeing to give effect to the resolutions "with a view to the formation of a society of such persons." The covenanters will thus undertake a distinct obligation to carry out in their own life and conduct the principles affirmed by the Conference. It is going to meet annually, and I hope that its committee will be able next year to report satisfactory progress. The Gaikowar of Baroda has given Rs. 1,200 for the best essay on "Caste, its History and Reform," and I dare say there will be keen competition for the prize. But what is wanted is that words should be followed and confirmed by deeds, and that concerted action, sustained endeavour and unflagging zeal will be employed in pushing forward the mission.

THE PARSI CONFERENCE.

About the same time as the Hindus, the Parsis were holding a conference of their own. The Parsis are said to be as clannish as the Scotch. But, paradoxical as it may seem, this little community can distinguish itself, when it chooses, by interacine feuds. It is remarkable that in outlying places, if there are only half a dozen Parsis, they will divide and range themselves on opposite sides. The underlying cause may may be exceedingly petty and puerile. It is often nothing better than personal pique and vanity. It may be that their eager, impetuous and emotional nature is responsible, in part, for their domestic dissensions ; and the bigotry and comparative ignorance of their masses contribute to the same result in matters of communal interest. The Parsis, for instance, are bitterly divided on the Conference on social and religious questions which its promoters have been holding for the past three years. The spectator outside the fold might wonder why it should have provoked such violent opposition on the part of some their newspapers. One may account for an honest difference of opinion, but he cannot but regret violent antipathy and intolerance. Mr. Hormusji A. Wadia the president of the Conference this year, spoke of "the unjust attacks and malicious untruths" of its enemies. The Parsi Conference, proceeding with the same caution and prudence as the Aryan Brotherhood, is not revolutionary in its aims. It seeks to promote social and religious reform, and to improve the economic condition of its poor. The sore point with its critics is that it wishes to purge Zoroastrianism of the superstitious beliefs and harmful practices associated with it. It is maintained that the kernel containing the pure essence of the religion is lost in the shell. But the critics denounce this as impious interference. As an outsider, I see nothing in the proceedings of the Conference so wicked or mischievous as to provoke the wrath of its critics.

POVERTY AND CHARITY.

There is hardly a social meeting of any consequence held by the Parsis, at which the question of Parsi poverty is not ventilated with much sympathy. Mr. Wadia admitted the existence of destitution in the community, but he asked them to consider "whether by the side of genuine distress there was not growing up a species of depravity under the garb of distress, which their promiscuous charities were instrumental in promoting." This is what the sentimental section of the community fail adequately to realize. A certain amount of misery there will be everywhere. But, as Professor Henderson has observed in his interesting and suggestive address on the organization of charities, "charity could go but a little way towards abolishing poverty and destitution." A saying of Dr. Chalmers, the celebrated divine, is worth remembering by visionaries who long for the abolition of poverty,—"There is no short cut to raising the standard and condition of the people." Professor Henderson has made one suggestion, on which I should like to have a body of authoritative Indian opinion. He proposes that charitable endowments should be revised and renewed every thirty or forty years, so that present-day needs may be met from the funds. The proposal, if it can be brought into effect, would be of the utmost benefit to India in particular, where, as I casually remarked in my contribution last week, hundreds of religious bequests, representing untold wealth, are running to waste. Their management often is not above reproach, and the purposes to which they are devoted are of doubtful utility. In any case, they can be diverted to far better uses. The question, I know, is most ticklish and delicate. But it would be well to thresh it out carefully, and create a body of rational and enlightened opinion on it.

DION.

THE BAKRI ID HOLIDAY.

Its Celebration in Bombay and Elsewhere.

RIOT IN RANGOON.

Yesterday the Mahomedans of Bombay celebrated the important festival of Bakri-Id which is also known as the Id-i-Kurban. This is a feast held on the 10th day of Zil Hijjah in the Mahomedan Calendar to commemorate Abraham's intention to sacrifice Ishmael, who, the Moslems aver, was chosen as the offering to the Almighty, and not Ishak, basing their assertion on what they deem to be conclusive evidence. The event is annually celebrated by the sacrifice of animals, such as camels, cows sheep, goats, kids or lambs, according to each person's means.

Owing to the urgent appeals that are being made for funds for the Turkish Red Crescent Society this year, a great many Mahomedans of Bombay abstained from slaughtering cows and have decided to pay the price of a cow to the Red Crescent Society's funds.

ANJUMAN PRESIDENT AT HOME.

Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismael, president of the Bombay Anjuman-i-Islam, was "at home" last evening in the Hall of the Anjuman building, Hornby Road.

About 500 gentlemen representing the principal Mahomedan sections of Bombay, attended, and a general prayer was offered up for the success of the Turkish arms.

The guests were then treated to light refreshments and after passing a couple of hours in pleasant conversation, they dispersed to enjoy the Id evening in the town where concerts and "tamashas" of all kinds were specially provided.

FIGHT WITH WEAPONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 20.

A fracas is reported on the occasion of the Bakr-Id festival to-day at Duneedaw in front of the Burma Oil Company's works. It was quickly suppressed by the police, but not before some injuries had been caused to a few persons.

It appears that, despite all orders to the contrary, a party of Hindus went early this morning to the western part of the works and made their way to the river bank, where a number of cattle were tethered. It is said that they released the cattle and attempted to drive them away. Some Mahomedans raised an alarm, and immediately a free fight followed, in which iron rods and big sticks were used. A Chittagonian was badly injured, and a number of persons severely bruised. A large and turbulent crowd collected but was soon cleared by a posse of military police.

Trouble was expected in front of Messrs. Bulloch Brothers' mill in Lower Pazundaung but prompt action by the police prevented the slaughter of cattle there.

CALCUTTA PEACEFUL.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

The Bakr-Id festival in Calcutta passed off to-day without a hitch. There was no disturbance and the Mahomedans performed their usual sacrifices in the mosques in quiet. About fifteen thousand Mahomedans assembled this morning on the Maidan, when special prayers were offered for the success of the Turkish arms. About ten thousand rupees were collected for the Red Crescent Society.

HIS MAJESTY the King of the Belgians has just given his royal patronage to the 10th International Congress of Agriculture which will be held at Ghent next year. The Belgian Government and the Provincial Councils as well as the Municipal authorities of Ghent have promised their support to this Congress. The various Foreign Governments have been asked to send delegates. In the principal countries Patronage Committees are being formed. The opportunity of visiting the Agricultural Exhibition or The Modern Village as it will be called, and the numerous excursions which will be arranged, will make this Congress one of special interest.

Miss Mary Brownlow who was staying as a visitor with Capt. E. R. Molesworth, R. E. and Mrs Molesworth, on her way home from Japan, died here to-day of typhoid fever after less than two months' residence. The deceased lady was Mrs. Molesworth's sister. The funeral took place this evening at Oshoor-road Cemetery, the Revs. H. Pakenham Walsh and H. Hocking conducting the service, while Col. Roe and practically all the officers of the Royal Engineers attended.

KARACHI NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 18.

The season of stagnation of public events has begun, and with the advent of colder weather and shorter days almost all outdoor games and amusements are slacking off. The rush on the tennis courts and golf link has abated, and beyond one day's exciting hockey match between the 10th Jats and the Gymkhana, which resulted in a draw, there has been little in the way of sport of any interest. Football will be started soon, and promises to be very popular, this year. Indoor badminton played by lamplight is a game which has of late years caught on tremendously at home, where nearly every town of any importance has one or more buildings devoted to this very healthful and exciting winter sport. Karachi used to be pre-eminent in former years for its skilful badminton players, but this and last year showed a very considerable loss of interest in the game; however there are signs of a revival of the game, and during these lengthening evenings, when the failure of daylight prevents other exercise, the badminton courts at the Gymkhana are being more resorted to and there is even a talk of a tournament being started before long.

RINKING.

The large building erected for a rink about 2 years ago and used as such, was during last hot weather converted into an Electric Palace with a daily cinemmatographic exhibition which, though not drawing the number of sight-seers as was expected, still provided a new source of amusement much more adapted to the climatic conditions than a rink. However with the approach of colder days—the nights at any rate being now distinctly chilly—the management purpose restoring the building to roller skating, and as it is believed that the wooden floor has been considerably improved, many here are looking forward to the delights of an exhilarating and healthy exercise.

SHOOTING.

The shooting season is now in full swing, and as the facilities for getting fairly good sport at black and grey partridge, sand grouse, snipe and duck, and occasionally a 'houbara' or lesser bustard, are considerable—many shooting grounds lying within easy reach of Karachi—the week-end sees a fair exodus of sportsmen, and correspondingly good results in the shape of many presents of game to friends.

Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION.

The Y. M. C. Association all over India have lately been making a special effort in the direction of raising funds for the purpose of having their own buildings. Karachi has not been very behind hand in this respect. In June last the Board of Management of the local Association, in concert with the National Council of the Y.M.C.Association in India and Ceylon, inaugurated a scheme for the erection in Karachi of a two-storied building commodious enough for the various activities of the Association, a commons, a hall, a reading-room, a billiard room, two class-rooms, a secretary's office or residential appartments, a drawing-room, and a lavatory, and on the upper floor chambers for at least fifteen young men on a graduated scale of rental; also athletic grounds including two tennis courts, a cricket pitch, a football and a hockey field. To provide for all these facilities a sum of at least Rs. 40,000 was required. The National Council undertook to find Rs. 25,000 if the local Association could raise the remaining amount and obtain the necessary site. This has now been done. The subscription list has now topped the required figure, and through the kindly offices of the Commissioner in Sind, a site has been secured in an excellent position. The plans for the building are now under consideration, and it is hoped soon to start work which when completed will be a great boon to the young men of this place.

That Mr. and Mrs. Younghusband, our popular Commissioner and his wife are soon to leave Karachi and Sind for good, is very evident nowadays from the numerous entertainments that are coming off during the next fortnight. They have already been the recipients of many addresses from various parts of the province, and of still more invitations, most of which they have been obliged for want of time, to decline. As a special case the invitation of his Highness the Mir of the Khairpur State has been accepted, and just now Khairpur the capital, the scene of the festivities being got up in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Younghusband, is doing its utmost to make the occasion worthy of its guests.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Bandra Town Hall.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a great boon to the little village of Bandra to have a big Municipal office and a Town Hall here. The Hon'ble Mr. Barrow will open these buildings on Saturday next.

I now trust that our civic fathers will take an opportunity to move Government (1) to have at Bandra a Court of the Assistant Judge, and one or two Courts of First Class Sub-Judges, which will save the time and money of the public in attending at Thana; (2) To give the Mamletdar additional power.

If my poor suggestions are approved, this would not only be to the advantage of the people of Bandra but to those who are residing to the north of Bandra within the District of Thana, and who have to take the assistance of these Courts.—Yours, etc.,

A. BANDRIAN.

Bandra, 20th November.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Nominee to the Legislative Council.

At the special meeting of the Corporation called for this afternoon at 4-30 p. m. (Bombay time) Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., seconded by the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kt., C. I. E., will move "That the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K. C. I. E., M. A., Bar-at-Law, be elected by the Corporation to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and that the President be requested to inform Government accordingly."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

The market re-opened after the holidays—inactive and dull in all directions, with a moderate business passing in coal shares. The tone of the market was irregular but not weak.

In the jute market there has been no change during the holidays, hence a very small business is reported on a quiet but steady market.

In the gunny market, too, there was a very small trade during the holidays, the buyers and sellers agreeing to sit out.

A FLYING GUN.

Actual firing with ball ammunition from a quick-firing gun mounted in a biplane took place at Ash Ranges, near Aldershot. Mr. Geoffrey De Haviland was the pilot and Mr. Wilson the gunner, both of the Royal Aircraft Factory at Farnborough. Three specially-prepared targets had been constructed, and shots were directed from the biplane from heights of 2,000 feet and over. Two of the targets were flat on the ground, and the other in a slanting position. Several bullets penetrated the canvas of the targets, which were 30 feet by 10 feet. One of the features of the flying gun operations is that the pilot gets behind the gunner, who signals when he is about to discharge a volley, and being able to time his movements prevents undue oscillation. Other flying gun biplanes are in course of construction at the factory.

The Gaekwar's Government has sanctioned the necessary funds for repairs to the great temple of Dwarkadish (Vishnu) at Dwarka. Dwarka is one of the four principal dhams of the places of pilgrimage for the Hindus.

SPORTING NEWS.

BILLIARDS.

Stevenson Scores Another Victory.

A BREAK OF 270.

The third of the series of matches between Stevenson and Gray was played off last night at Pyrke's Restaurant, Apollo Hotel and it ended in another win for Stevenson.

The latter played his usual steady game and though he was behind his rival at the beginning of the game, he overtook him by a splendid break of 270, which he soon followed up by another of 124.

Gray could only score 736 when his rival put up 1,000.

The three matches played at Pyrke's therefore, all ended in a win for Stevenson.

Gray afterwards gave a splendid exhibition of fancy shots, which elicited applause from the spectators.

POLO AT LUCKNOW.

Royal Dragoons' Tournament, Semi-Finals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 20.

In the semi-finals of the Lucknow Autumn Polo Tournament two games were played this afternoon, the first between the Magpies (Major Mussemdin, and Capt. Broadbent, Rouston Vanderbyl) and the Scouts (Mr. Hilliard Mr. Scott, Genl. Mahon, and Capt. Barrett.)

The Magpies started with one goal on handicap. Genl. Mahon and Capt. Barrett played a strong game. The Scouts won by 6 to 4.

In the second game the 8th Hussars' team (the same as on the opening day) and the Rangers (Mr. Anderson, Capt. Inglis, Mr. Pitt, Tucker and Capt. Johnson).

The Hussars started plus 2 goals, and maintained their handicap lead, winning by 7 goals to 5.

THE ARMY CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 20.

The latest bettings on the Army Cup is:—

7 to 2 against Tofic Pasha;
4 to 1 Castaway;
6 to 1 Nemar;
8 to 1 Good Shot;
12 to 1 Deens;
10 to 1 Exchange;
15 to 1 Burgh;
20 to 100 to 1 the others.

AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.

Cattle Mortality Figures Explained.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Government of Bombay:—The attention of Government has been drawn to a statement emanating from the Collector of Ahmednagar, and published in connection with an appeal for funds issued by the Ahmednagar Protective Fund Committee, to the effect that about three lakhs worth of cattle of all kinds have died of starvation in the Ahmednagar District. It has been ascertained that the statement rests almost entirely on an inference drawn from the results of a cattle census specially taken in August last. When compared with the figures as ascertained at the last regular quinquennial census taken in 1909, the enumeration in 1912, discloses the following decreases:—Sheep and goats 151,403. Milch cattle 50,334. Cow and buffalo calves 29,133. Plough cattle and buffafoes 21,587. Total 252,457. It will be seen that the cattle of all kinds mentioned by the Colector includes over a a lakh and a half of sheep and goats. Government consider it an unwarranted assumption to infer, as the Collector has done, that these sheep and goats are dead, still more so that they died of starvation. Sheep and goats are kept—the latter largely the former entirely—by professional shepherds who move freely about from place to place. Many live in the Konkan and come up above the ghats for the rains. It is not unreasonable to suppose that these shepherds, knowing that the rains were short this year in Ahmednagar, took their flocks to grass elsewhere. This year it is true, a considerable mortality occurred among goats owing to the ravages of an epidemic, but this had nothing to do with the lack of fodder. Goats are hardy animals and depend more on the leaves of trees and shrubs than on grass. With regard to cattle, it is kuown that numbers were sent to grazing grounds outside the district, and it is not improbable that the rains proving scanty some stayed away, especially the young stock. The Governor in Council has no desire to minimise the calamity which has fallen on the district, but cannot agree that it has reached the overpowering proportions described by the Collector.

For the second year in succession the rains have failed in this district. A rainfall of from 4 to 8, inches at the end of July and the beginning of August enabled kharif sowings to be undertaken, but in the long break from the middle of August till the end of September, the kharif crop was lost. Rain sufficient for rabi sowing was received in October, except in the east of the district. The position of the rabi crop is precarious, as, without further heavy showers, which can hardly be hoped for now, the outturn is not likely to amount to more than a small quantity of fodder.

The classes that are likely to be most seriously affected are the small landholders and cultivators who have cattle for which they must provide. Land revenue will be suspended, tagai is being freely granted, and to meet the shortage of fodder measures have been taken to provide up to 2,000 lakhs pounds of grass from Government forests for distribution. The Government of India have sanctioned concessions for the carriage of fodder to the affected area. The supply of kadbi, which the Deccan ryot much prefers to grass for his cattle, is likely to be more abundant than last year.

Prices rule high, but the strain may be relieved when the good harvest in other districts has had time to have its effect on the markets. There is ample scope for the employment of labour in the cotton fields of Khandesh and the Berars, on the large canal works under construction both in the district and in the Nira Valley and on the earthwork of the Dhond-Baramati Railway. The labouring classes are accustomed to go far afield in search of work. Though the Governor in Council does not anticipate that there will be an extensive demand for employment on the famine wage, he has sanctioned a grant for the openning of test works which will be followed by ordinary relief works if the test works show such a measure to be necessary.

The prospects in the Deccan were immensely improved by the rainfall in October, but portions of other districts are still affected by conditions somewhat similar to those prevailing in Ahmednagar. These areas include one taluka of the Sholapur District, one taluka of Satara, a part of the Poona District bordering on Ahmednagar, a few villages in Nasik and some in West Khandesh.

A serious feature of the season will be the scarcity of the water-supply in almost all the districts of the Deccan. At present the supply is sufficient, but taking into consideration the scanty rainfall of the past two seasons the sources of supply are bound to dry up soon. Active measures have already been taken to deepen existing wells, dig new ones and to put up dams across streams in order to prevent the water from running to waste, and further grants will be made as required for this purpose.

A new company called the Telok Bharu Cocoanut Company, Limited, has been started in Ceylon with a capital of ten lakhs of rupees, with the object, among others, of purchasing or taking on lease any estate or estates in the Federated Malay States, Ceylon, India, or elsewhere.

THE WEATHER.

Storm Brewing Near the Laccadive's.

FORECASTED RAINFALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 20.

The depression from Ceylon is now over the Laccadives. It may move north-west and develop into a storm.

Rainfall has been nearly general in south Malabar, south-east Madras and the Madras Deccan. A few falls occurred in Burma.

The chief amounts were:—Calicut, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, 1 inch; Madura, Trichinopoly, Madras, Cottacamund, 2 inches; Salem, Cuddapah, 1 1-2; Kodaikanal, 3; Mergui, 1.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall into the Bombay Deccan and along the Konkan coast.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following whether telegram received yesterday, from the Meteorological Department Simla, by the Port Officer, Bombay:—

Depression from Ceylon now over. Lacadives may develop into storm, probably move north-westward at first. Hoist cautionary signal.

HEAVY RAIN IN SOUTH INDIA.

MADRAS, Nov. 20.

Rain has been general all over the south of the Presidency. The fall gauged at the Observatory from 8 a. m. yesterday to the same hour this morning was 2·33 inches and further heavy falls have occurred to-day. Some heavy falls are also reported from the mofussil, the largest amount being registered at Vellore, where nearly 7 1-2 inches fell yesterday, while Cuddalore reports 3·17 inches.

The rain accordiog to the forecast is likely to continue.

COONOOR, Nov. 20.

Heavy rain fell throughout last night, the total quantity registered at the railway station being 2 inches 93 cents. An heavy slip of earth and boulders occurred on the Nilgiri Railway line between Adderley and Hillgrove, and the mail trains from Bombay and the West Coast were late by three hours. It has been raining very heavily since this morning and the sun is hardly visible.

WINTER IN SIND.

KARACHI, Nov. 20.

The commercial world is beginning to ask about the winter rains. Clouds are collecting about Karachi, and Sind is beginning to assume a wintry appearance. Showers in the middle of December would be most beneficial to the Northern India wheat crop.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 20th Nov., giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab,—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Ambala. Minimum temperature is in defect at most stations.

The United Provinces,—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual at Allahabad and damper at Cawnpore. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature is in defect at Bikaner and Ajmere; the minimum is also below normal at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in West Central India and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess at Indore. Night temperature is in excess in West Central India and in defect at some stations in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the extreme eastern district and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Saugor and Akola. Temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded in the north Konkan and heavily clouded in the south Konkan. The normal amount of moisture is present in the air. Day temperature is in excess at Bombay. Night temperature is in excess over the whole division.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are heavily clouded in the southern half of the division and clear or lightly clouded in the northern half. Humidity is in defect in the north Bombay Deccan. Minimum temperature is in excess.

General Remarks.—The depression which lay over the south-west of the Bay of Bengal and Ceylon appears to have moved into the Arabian Sea and an area of low pressure is shown to-day off the north Malabar Coast. Negapatam reports very rough seas and conditions have not yet become settled off the south Coromandel Coast. Rainfall has been widespread on the south Coromandel Coast and in the Madras, Deccan, Mysore, the Carnatic and nearly general in Malabar. The disturbance off Malabar may move in some northerly direction.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar and local rain in the south Konkan, the Madras, Deccan, Mysore, the Carnatic and on the south Coromandel Coast. Some showers may occur in the south Bombay Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 20th November, was 29·928 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 14 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 0·1 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of the barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge, be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

ROYAL CHRISTMAS CARDS.

The King and Queen, and the Prince of Wales, Queen Alexandra, and the German Emperor have honoured Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons by entrusting them with the designing and printing of Christmas cards. The King's card, which has been painted by Mr. J. Finnemore, represents the Prince of Wales receiving the Princess Mary at the Coronation in Westminster Abbey. The Prince, in the robes of the Garter, is shown standing by his chair before the peers seats. He is receiving the salutes of the royal persons as they pass, his sister, Princess Mary, being the first to make obeisance. The Queen's card painted by Mr. Howard Davie, represents Henry VII, presenting Lady Catherine Gordon to his Queen. Henry sent for Lady Catherine Gordon, wife of Perkin Warbeck. "When she was brought into his presence she blushed and burst into tears, but the King received her kindly and presented her to the Queen, by whom she was most cordially welcomed, and in whose Court she remained attached to her service." Lady Catherine was called the "White Rose of Scotland" on account of her beauty. The design on Queen Alexandra's card is the Madonna and Child, painted by Harriet M. Bennett. The Prince of Wales's card, which depicts the Armada setting sail for England, is painted by Mr. Bernard Gribble. The fleet, headed by the galleon Nuestra Senora del Rosario, flagship of Don Pedro de Valdes, is shown leaving Corunna on July 12, 1588. The German Emperor's card, which, is also painted by Mr. Bernard Gribble represents Napoleon returning from Egypt, 1799.

Yesterday afternoon Babu Motilal Ghose the editor and proprietor of the "Amrita Bazaar Patrika, had an interview with Lord Pentland lasting for about two hours. His Excellency gave him a very cordial reception and expressed sympathy with the views expressed by him in the Sanitary Conference Babu Motilal has been invited by the Malaria Commission to be present as a visitor and he has attended its sittings for the last two days.

THE INDIAN COTTON EXCISE.

Mr. S. M. Johnson (Vice-President (formerly President) of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce) has an article on this subject in the current number of the "Empire Review," writes:—

Very little is known in Great Britain of the conditions under which the various industries of India are carried on, and in particular much misrepresentation prevails as to the cotton industry. If that were not so, it is impossible to believe that the British public would tolerate the injustice done to Indian cotton manufacturers by the maintenance of the so-called "countervailing" excise levied by the Indian Government upon cotton goods produced in India.

The attempts made to remove these misapprehensions have so far proved unavailing. But we are now making an organised effort to state the case for India, and especially for the Indian cotton manufacturers. At the eighth Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, held in the Guildhall, I moved the following resolution, calling attention to the hardship of the excise, on behalf of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce:—

"Whereas the duty of 3½ per cent. "ad valorem" levied on cotton goods imported into India is in no sense protective and is levied solely for revenue purposes; and whereas the class of cotton goods manufactured by Indian weaving mills does not compete in any material degree with imported fabrics; this Congress is of opinion that the excise duty imposed on cotton cloth produced by Indian power looms is inequitable and should be abolished."

Unfortunately, the Congress was induced to pass from the resolution on the ground that it related to a matter which rested between the Indian Government and the Indian cotton manufacturer alone, a move which, many believe, was inspired by the Lancashire exporters of cotton goods to India. It is difficult to conceive any question more suitable for impartial consideration than one relating to a fiscal injustice perpetrated in the name of Free Trade upon one part of the Empire for the indirect benefit of another. The resolution could only be taken at the fag-end of the Congress, and, therefore, this point was not properly considered. I am now appealing to a wider public.

There are three objections to the duty: First there is no competition between imported cotton piece goods and Indian power-loom goods, and, therefore, the duties do not countervail. That is our main contention. Secondly, the duties are unjust, because they are imposed on one particular industry, and cannot be past on to the consumer; and, thirdly, the duty is retarding the industrial development of India. There are minor objectsons; for instance, the method of collecting the tax is unfair, and Indian cotton factories are compelled by Government to submit monthly statements of output, no such statements being required from English factories.

India is a great cotton-producing country—the clothing of its 300,000,000 inhabitants being almost entirely composed of cotton—and in proportion to spindle power India's consumption of raw cotton is greater than that of any country in the world. In years gone by the greater part, if not all, of this clothing was woven on hand-looms by the people themselves, and from yarn spun by the people themselves; but, with the expansion of British spinning and weaving by machinery in Europe and in India, hand-spinning in India gradually diminished and is now practically extinct, while hand-loom weaving became confined almost entirely to coarse cloths, and that branch is also undergoing a comparative diminution. Ten years ago the production of hand-loom cloth in India was treble that of the power-loom; last year it was only twice as much; and it is easy to reason that, if India's industrial development is to advance, those industries conducted with the aid of manual labour must decrease, for they cannot compete with the steam or oil-engine, or with electricity or water-power.

Between 1875 and 1882 import duties were imposed in some form or other on cotton goods, but there were no excise duties. In 1882 import duties on cotton goods were abolished, and no duties of any kind were imposed for twelve years. But in 1894, owing mainly to the value of the rupee coinage falling to thirteen pence, the finances of India were in a desperate condition, and a customs tariff was introduced, which included an import duty on cotton goods. From the time these import duties were introduced pressure was brought to bear on the British Government to impose so-called countervailing duties on cotton goods made in India, and from 1894 to 1896, there was incessant strife and legislative change; pressure on the one side to introduce excise duties and resentment and resistance on the other. A 5 per cent. import duty was placed on all cotton goods, and there was no excise. Then a 3 1-2 per cent. duty was placed on imported piece goods, and again there was no excise. Then a 5 per cent. duty was imposed on all imported cotton yarns and cotton piece goods, and an excise duty placed on Indian yarns of counts above 20s. But no expedient would satisfy; it was cotton excise duties all along the line, or removal of the import duties, and as India could not do without the latter, the Government of India had eventually, under a mandate from the British Government, to introduce an Act subjecting all cotton goods made on power-looms in India to excise duty. The question, therefore, still is, do our Indian power-loom cloths complete with imported cloths? We say they do not compete.

Last year the production of cotton yarn in all the cotton mills in India, amounted to 593,000,000lbs., and of this quantity 574,000,000lbs. were under 30s. count. Out of the 593,000,000lbs. of yarn thus produced 215,000,000lbs. of power-loom cloth were woven, and 108 millions exported, the remainder being sold for hand-loom weaving. These figures indicate absolutely the quality of the cloth produced in India. About 97 per cent. of the output of yarn is coarse, so that practically the whole production of power-loom cloth must be coarse also. I am unable to classify the imports of cotton cloth into India, because no statistics are published of the cotton industry of the United Kingdom. All we know is that Lancashire uses American cotton almost entirely; that she cannot compete with India in the course counts of yarn, and that therefore, the importation of cloth from abroad must be entirely fine cloth. These are the grounds on which we base our contention that the excise duties do not countervail. Ninety-seven per cent. of the yarn spun in India is proved to be coarse; therefore, the production of power-loom cloth must almost entirely be coarse also. The late Lord Welvarnpton stated that an excise duty was not needed on goods which did not compete. We, in India, contend that our goods do not compete, and we base our assertion on the statistics of our industry.

The duties are unjust, because they single out one industry for taxation, while other industries are exempt. For example, as much paper is made in India as is imported, but there is no excise duty on paper. The duties are unjust, because they cannot be passed on to the consumer owing to the competition of the hand-loom product. Last year, 215,000,000lbs. of cotton cloth were made on power-looms, while 417,000,000 lbs. were made on hand-looms; both commodities sell in the same markets, the quality is the same, but the smaller one is taxed while the other is free, and as the price is regulated by the larger output of the hand-looms, the power-loom manufacturers cannot include the duty in the cost price of their cloths having, therefore, perforce, to pay it out of their own pockets. Lastly, the duties are unjust because they cannot be imposed on the sister and larger industry of hand-loom weaving.

The third objection that the imposition of these duties is retarding the industrial development of India is important and urgent. I have shown that, from the time spinning and weaving by machinery was introduced down to present times, hand-spinning and weaving have gradually decreased. In India hand-spinning is practically extinct, while hand-loom weaving has decreased during the last ten years from being treble the quantity of power-loom cloth made to only double last year. This, I suppose, is the history of every country in the world, that manual labour must give way to mechanical power, and, no matter what expedients may be introduced to improve the hand-loom industry, it must succumb in the long run to modern science and modern appliances. The problem, therefore, is how is India to be supplied with the cotton cloths it requires?

During 1909-1910, the supplies of cotton cloths to India were—Indian power-loom, 215,000,000lbs. in weight; Indian hand-loom, 417,000,000 lbs.; imported from abroad (approximately), 400,000,000lbs. If there is to be progress in India's industrial development she should aim at supplying her own needs to the very fullest extent, and, as the hand-loom must gradually but inevitably give place to the power-loom it is clear that her only hope lies in the development of her own power-loom industry. But the powerloom is weighted with an excise duty, and as the duty cannot be passed on to the consumer it becomes a tax on the capital invested in power-loom mills. I know of factories in India on the subscribed capital of which the excise duty is equivalent to a dividend of from 2 to 3 per cent. And in recent years the effects of Far Eastern competition of dear cotton, and of periods of unprofitable working, added to the excise duty, have been so serious that they have combined to curtail the investment of capital in cotton factories.

It has, no doubt, been argued that the cloth industry in India—that is the power-loom industry—is advancing by leaps and bounds, and that India should have no cause of complaint, but I have never yet seen an exact, or any, statement of the increase in imported cloths. There has been expansion in India's power-loom industry, it is true, but it has not equalled that of the import trade. The value of woven goods imported into India last year was more than six million pounds sterling in excess of what it was when the excise duty was imposed; while the increase in power-loom goods was only five and a half million pounds, and in hand-woven goods only one million pounds. Is that right? Is it right that a country growing its own raw material, having 300,000,000 inhabitants and its own markets, should not be able to compete with foreign importations? Last year the value of cotton woven goods imported into India amounted to the huge sum of £23,000,000 sterling. In 1896, the year excise duties were imposed in India, it was £17,000,000.

As already stated, there are minor grievances; the cotton industry in India is harassed in a manner unknown in the United Kingdom, and would not be tolerated either there or in any of our self-governing colonies. We have every month to submit returns, giving in detail the weight, the length, the count of every pound of yarn and every pound of cloth made in our factories. Cotton factories in other countries make no such returns, so that we are handicapped by having to expose the details of our work, while those of our rivals, are enclosed book.

The method of collecting the duties is also unfair. Imported goods are not assessed to duty until they arrive in the country, that is to say, not until after they are sold; it may be many months after they are made. But in India we are completed to pay duty within fifteen days after the cloth is woven, and it is the fact that much of this cloth is not sold for months, and some of it never sold at all. The procedure harasses and inflicts pecuniary loss on the industry. But these, as I have said, are minor grievances. What we are contending for is the absolute removal of the excise duties on Indian power-loom cloth. These cloths do not compete with imported goods; therefore the duties do not countervail, but hamper and restrict the industrial development of our great dependency.

In a report recently presented to Congress on the cotton industry of the United States, at once the largest producer and the largest consumer of cotton in the whole world, it is stated that the effect and the object of America's high tariffs is to prevent the competition of foreign manufacturers. In India we reverse the process; we tax our own industry, and the effect is to admit and encourage the competition of foreign manufacturers. Writing in the "Times" in 1910, Sir Valentine Chirol said: "No measure has done greater injury to the cause of Free Trade in India, or more permanent discredit to British rule, than this excise duty on Indian manufactured cotton, for none has done more to undermine Indian faith in the principles of justice upon which British rule claims, and on the whole most legitimately claims, to be based." Could anyone approve a measure which had the effect of strangling the greatest industry of a country? Could anyone approve a measure which favoured the foreign manufacturer at the cost of your own? Could anyone approve a measure which caused discontent among your own people?

MAIL NOTES.

THE LIBELLED BLINDWORM.

The Lancashire peasantry still believe that slow-worms sting and bite. The forked tongue which the poor creatures put out when you alarm them the rustics declare to be the sting and not the tongue. It is a great pity, says the editor of the "Country-Side," that one cannot persuade villagers in some parts of the country that the blindworm is harmless, because there are always some foolish and untruthful people among them who are ready with detailed narratives of fatal stings which they pretended to have witnessed.

NEW ZEALAND MEAT FOR GERMANY.

In view of the growing demand for New Zealand frozen meat in Germany, the result of a recent experiment in Berlin should be of great interest to exporters of that commodity. Some carcases, complying with the strict German regulations regarding frozen meat, were placed in a freezing chamber, and after ten months were in perfect condition when removed. New Zealand has found another new market lately. The first consignment of the Dominion's frozen meat reached Newfoundland recently in excellent condition, and it is expected that the success of this experiment will lead to the establishment of a considerable trade in New Zealand frozen meat.

KNOWLEDGE UP TO DATE.

The following are notschool children's "howlers." They are some of the answers recently submitted in the French recruits' examinations and collected by "Le Liberte":—

"Recruits" Examination Paper: 'What has interested you most in Paris?' 'The Batille column, in which our fathers were shut up before the Revolution.'

"What do you know of Joan of Arc?" She was a saint who was burned on her throne at Rome after 1870.

"Of what use are taxes?" To pay the President of the Republic. One wonders if the candidate responsible for the last was a satirist.

MR. O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

On inquiry, I (the New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail) have ascertained that Mr. O'Donovan Rossa, who has been bedridden for the last two years, is paralysed on one side, and cannot recover, but there is no immediate cause for alarm. His sight is good and his mind clear. He reads a good deal. His daughter, who attends to him, states that there has been no change in his condition recently. Mr. O'Donovan Rossa who is now in his eighty-first year, was a famous Fenian leader, and in 1865 was sentenced to penal servitude for life on conviction of treason felony by Mr. Justice Keogh; another remarkable Irish political figure. Rossa was released after five or six years on condition that he left the British Isles. His last visit to Ireland was in 1905.

CONSUMPTION CURE CASE.

The fight in the Law Courts in the "consumption cure" case, which ended in the jury disagreeing is to be renewed. Mr. Stevens, who sued the British Medical Association for damages for libel in respect of statements in a book called "Secret Remedies," has instructed his solicitors, Messrs. Barton and Pearman, of Norfolk-street, to enter the action in the lists again. "I suppose," said Mr. Stevens "the case cannot be reached for six months at least. When it does begin it will probably last even longer than the first trial. That one covered nine days, but the second is more likely to continue over twenty-nine." Already the case has involved the parties in expenditure estimated at between £5,000 and £6,000. As there was no verdict each side must pay its own costs.

THE ROSE GARDEN OF EUROPE.

It is interesting to note that one of the chief industries of Bulgaria is the cultivation of the rose for the purpose of manufacturing attar of roses. The vast area of fertile land lying between mountain ranges in the neighbourhood of Casanlik is devoted entirely to the queen of flowers, and is very appropriately known as "The Valley of Roses." It is the damask rose (rosa damacena) that is so extensively grown for the distilleries, both pink and white varieties. A prettier sight than rose-picking in the early hours of a June morning it would be hard to describe (says the Garden) this within a few hours, journey to the north-west of Adrianople, now the scene of war, with all its terrible associations. From its vast plains and valleys of roses this Balkan kingdom has earned for itself the title of "The Rose Garden of Europe."

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Salsette" Nov. 22.

THE P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" with the English mails of the 8th instant, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Briscoe, Mrs St C
Bald, Mr C W
Bald, Miss M and Miss J
Consens, Miss D
Daw, Mr W and Mrs
Dauntesey, Mrs T
Fox, Mrs J J and Miss B
Hancock, Miss
Lloyd-Jones, C A and child
Mc Gregor, Miss H
Sim, Miss M
Thomson, Mrs
Thoburn, Mr A E
Wyles, Mr G W and Mrs

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Agabeg, Mr F J Mrs and Miss
Buckland, Mr P L
Bookless, Mr J Mrs and Infant.
Bald, Mr C and Mrs
Bose, Mr L M
Bennett, Mr J, Mrs and Miss
Beodie, Miss E M M
Bond, Mr H L
Beaver, Col
Barrett, Mr C
Bear, Mr M M and iMrs
Christison, Mr G W
Cullen, Maj E H S and Mrs
Crake, Capt R H
Dring, Sir W
De Madre, Count, Valet
Davy, Mr H
Erskine, Lt-Col H D and Mrs
Fischer, Mr F N and Mrs
Gayer, Mr E C and Mrs
Gorman, Mr J
Gaekwad, Kumar A
Halliday, Mr and Mrs
Harper, Mr P A
Haas, Mr E
Harperink, Mr
Herring, Miss H
Ingram, Mr G S
Ingram, Mr G S
Jack, Mr A C
John, Mr H C
Kennedy, Mr F G
Munroe, Capt A C
Mookerjee, Mr S C
Mc Queen, Mr W
Methven, Mr J H
Onraet, Capt F H
Orr-Ewing, Mr H E D and Mrs
Pugh, Mr L P E and Mrs
Petrocochim, Mr L D
Prideaux, Mrs F W A
Page, Mr W W
Powell, Mrs
Ridsdale, Mrs N
Stapledon, Mr G
Stevenson-Moore, Mr C J
Stapledon, Mrs G
Scaramanga, Mr P A
Strong, Maj H S
Swinton, Capt G S C
Templeman, Mr A
Thomson, Mr J W
Wright, Mr A G

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Mande, Mr W
Barschall, Mr F M
Wilkinson, Mr K J and

PORTSAID TO BOMBAY.

Breul, Mr
Cookhill, Mr H

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI

De Decker, Mr M
Leared, Capt P L
Meens, Mr J
Schloss, Mr E

Per s. s. "Arcadia" Nov. 21.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer "Arcadia," (extra) Captain S. Barcham, arrived in Bombay harbour this morning from London, brought the following passengers:—

Acott, Mr S A V
Ali, Mr S A
Anderson, Miss E
Armstrong, Mr W F
Atthall, Miss H
Attwell, M Earnest
Auzam, Mr M
Badenock, Mr A Cameren
Bailey, Mrs G and infant
Baillie, Mrs
Bain, Mr W A
Bain, Mrs
Baker, Mr P M
Bandmann, Mr Maurice
Barbour, Miss M
Barrott, Mr
Barrott, Mrs
Barrott, Miss
Basu, Dr Hira Lal
Bannet, Mrs and infant
Bennett, Mr J R W
Bent, Mr H
Bentley, Miss
Bewoor, Mr G V
Bharucha, Mr B H
Blon, Mr R S
Bion, Mrs
Bion, Miss G
Bird, Mr H Blair Miss
Bourne, Mr H
Brocklebank, Mis C
Brown, Mr W L
Burke, Miss E
Butler, Mr V R
Butler, Mr
Butler, Mrs
Campbell, Mr A A
Cecil, Miss M
Channer, Miss
Channer, Miss K De B
Chisholm, Mr T
Choksi, Mr N M
Chrestier, Mr F E
Chrestier, Mrs
Christie, Miss
Clifford, Miss E
Coleman, Mr A E
Colins, Mr G F S
Cooke, Miss
Cox, Miss
Cox, Mr H S
Craik, Rev David
Cranaay, Mr M L
Creasy, Mr F
Dacre, Miss H O
Darell, Miss Gladys
Davies, Mr Arthur
Davies, Mrs and infant
Davies, Capt A H T
Day, Miss S
Deane, Major D
Deane, Mrs
de Bansen, Lievt A G
Deiguton, Lieut F H
Denny, Mr E
de Wolf, Miss
Dick, Mr H P
Drake, Mr D H C
Eden, Mr Morton
Einem-Hickson, Lieut S N
Evans, Mr L G L
Eyres, Mrs
Eyres, Mr C
Faris, Lieut A P
Fitzpatrick, Mr F S
Fitzpatrick, Mrs
Forsyth, Mrs W Lennard and infant
Fowke, Mr E W
Freke, Mr C G
Garvie, Mrs
Garvie, two Misses
Gaullat, Miss
Gavey, Lieut F Mydleton
Gavin, Miss G
Gidney, Mr C H
Glen, Mr Cunningham
Glenn, Miss M
Goodwin, Mrs H G
Goold, Miss W C T
Gourlet, Mr V
Grant, Miss Jessie
Gregory, Mrs
Gregory, Miss
Gregory, Mrs F A
Griffin, Miss F
Groube, Lieut L F B
Gunner, Lieut B G
Guthwaite, Miss
Gutsell, Miss F M
Hadley, Mr W P H
Hamerley, Miss O
Hamilton, Mrs H G
Hanbury, Miss D
Harper, Mr K Gordon
Hasted, Mr H R G
Hasted, Mrs and two infants
Hill, Mr J Leslie
Hill, Mrs
Hill, Miss Moyna
Hill, Mr W D
Hindley, Mrs D W
Hood, Mr Henry
Hood, Mr J R
Hughes-Hallett, Miss
Hunt, DSO, Capt F E
Hunt, Mrs, and child
Hyott, Mr F
Ince, Miss V
Ingram, Mr G C W
Ingram, Mrs, and infant
Jackson, Capt F A
Jennings, Miss
Jones, Miss Alice
Kiernander, Mr E M and
Kiernander, Mrs, and child
King, Miss
Knight, Mr E
Kruger, Mrs J H W
Lavie, Mrs
Lavie, Miss
Lawrence, Lieut A E
Lawrence, Lieut G St P

LOST LIBERTIES.

Is it conceivable that Englishmen in mid-Victorian times would have delivered themselves and their country into the hands of an uncontrolled House of Commons? Would the Englishman of Lord Palmerston's day have submitted to bullying or espionage at the hands of the innumerable inspectors and other officials who have been fastened, like leeches upon the community by the Radical Government under guise of the Insurance Act, the shops act and Mr. Lloyd George's „Budget? Do the electors realise the extraordinary powers with which inspectors, for example, under the Insurance Act are invested? Under section 112 of that Act an inspector becomes entitled to enter and examine for the purposes of the Act any premises or place other than a private dwelling-house not being a workshop and to examine alone or otherwise as he may think fit, "every person whom he finds in any such premises or place," and to require every such person to sign a declaration that what he or she has told the inspector is true. In the form in which the Bill passed its second reading even private dwelling-houses were included among the premises or places liable to examination, and if Mr. Lloyd George had not been pleased in Committee to exempt private dwelling-houses from the operation of the clause, provided they were not also workshops, it would have been made impossible, under the Act, for any one to elude these paid inquisitors, no matter who or where he might be! Is it really becoming a matter of indifference whether an Englishman's house is to remain his castle or not?—From "What is Social Reform?" by Arthur Page, in "Blackwood's Magazine" for November.

HIGH COURT—NOV. 21.

(Before the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice Coandavarkar.

As Judgement.

53-12, 681-09 Payne and Co Nawab Behram Jung vs Haji Sultan eli Shustry Matubhai J and M

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

For consent decree.

17-12 Ard H D and Do Harakbhai widow vs Bai Jamna sai widow Shroff D and D Little and Do Daph F and D
Long Cause.

182-12 Tyabji D and Do Murarji Keshowji vs Keshowji Shamji Mehta and D
Short Cause.

1020-12 Sab and G Y B Tete vs S L Meyekar Vachha G and Co.
Long Causes.

668-12 Patell and E Memon Ali Mahomed Vali vs Tayab Haji Karim Mulji D and Co

892-12 Dabash and P Bhaniram Nagarmal vs Gopalji Pragji Baimji and Co.

941-11 Mulla and M J E Baja vs Virji Shamji Lohar Sme B and Co

731-11 Bickaji S N Chandabhoy and Co vs B D Patell Vachha and Co.

930-10 Malvi Tne Indian Agency Co J W vs Jhipraska Tarachand Dikhsit.

407-12 Malvi Sharma Saripal vs Hamirmal Ratanchand Chitais.

1025-12 Captain J M Lall vs The B B and C I Railway Co—Crawford.

634-12 Dabash Cowji Hiraji vs R E Khiyar—Adeshir

784-11 Jusab Vithal Dhallaji Patel Dongre vs Hariba Awaji Shinde Subeis.

754-11 Judah R K Sherkar vs Hariba Awdaji Shinde Subnis.

684-11 Judah—Gunpat Rao Awdaji Patel Dongre vs Hariba Awdaji Bindhe Subnis.

1085-10 C P D Cunha—Hanifabai vs Ismail Haji Dawood—Payne

393-12 Bhimani and Co—Narotumdas Morarji Gocaldas vs S G Jagtap and others Subnis.

752-11 Shamrao Rawal and Co vs Deoram Keshowji Jehangir M and S.

371-12 Motichand and Bai Rashidabai vs Abdul Samad Esmail Molem and Anr Mehta and Co

100-10 Little and Co Chunilal Haridas and Co Jehangir Fardouji Karaka and another Payne and Co

433-12 Dastur and C Meghji Hirji Hunsraj Hirji and ors Motichand and D.

1039-11 Do Maniri Ramnath Sawairam Johurmall Mulchand Shankar K and G

694-12 Edgelow G W and Co Bhagwandas Karsondas Madhudas Kallianji and another Payne and Co

581-12 Payne and Co A M Jewanjee and Co vs Gulamhoosein Essay Bock M S and Co.

375-12 Motichand and D Mancherji Wallilal and Co vs Narpal Parbat and others Nadir and D.

51-93 Mirza M S M Halimabai vs Amirbibi Tyabji D and Co Mulji K and J.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Beaman.)

To speak to the minutes of Consent decree.

606-12 Payne and Co Bai Rahibai widow vs Ebrahim Esmail Mat J and M
Long Causes.

611-12 Little and Co. V V Thakoor, vs T B Waghame B and Co.

602-12 Mulla and M J R Rija vs The Hon'ble the Advocate-General of Bombay Liji D and S Sub and G.

376-12 Ragu and Co—Nanubai vs Bhimabai widow—Judas and S, Moti and D, Mulji K and S

211-11 Shroff D and D Bhagirath Ramchand vs Hakamchand Sanbagar Mulla and M.

869-11 Wadia and Co A K Irani vs N B Wagle M B Chothia.

617-11 In Person S Bardawala Kamlabai Kanga and S.

391-12 Bhai K and G Keshavji Ramji vs Damodar Ramji Walia G and C.

1024-1 Patel and E Wasudo Bhasker vs Basil N, Lang Knim L and M Joh G and B Payne and Co

1147-10 Elg G W and Co M K Kothare vs Satya shamabai widow Joh M and S

673-11 Bhai K and G Tne Baroda Spg and Wg Co Ld vs The Satyanarayen Marine Fire Ins Co Ld Hiralal and Co's

227-12 Soonis and G Drapalbai vs Rajaball Currimbux Sme B and Co

304-12 Unwalla P and O Sidick Haji Allarakhia vs Motichand and Devidas Elg G W and Co

317-11 Dubash and P Golam Hooseinally vs R D Sethna. In Person (a Pauper)

390-12 Subnis and G Krishnarao Govelrao vs The Bank of Bombay Crawford B and Co.

118-10 Smetham B and Co Daji Pandoo Survey Devji Ranji Bhaskar Dubash and P.

618-12 Dubash and P Devji Ramji Bootka Waghji Shamji and others Raghavaya N and Co.

150-12 Subnis and G Krishnabhai Mahadeo Mohile and others Ganpat Mahadeo Mohile and others Shamrao M and H.

607-10 Bhishanker K and G Govindji Kanji Padamsey Velji and another

603-12 Surajmal and Co Heptullahai Ismailji vs B W Lang Bick M K and Co

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)
After the Insolvent Debtors Court work is over.

Long Causes.

271-12 Madhk and C R D Sethna vs Bhojabhai Allarakhia Payne and Co.
Short Causes.

1068-12 Mulla and M Tejmal Bhagchand vs Manaji Kuverji Raj Sherka Chit M and K

295-12 Mehta and D Jivan Ramchandra vs Purshotum Samji Moti and D.

346-12 Chit M and K Ahmed Jamal vs Mohomed Hossein Macha and others Ard H D and Co.

330-12 Mehta and D Hafizabai vs Salimabai D J Mantri.

892-11 Vachha and Co. Mohanlal Kalidas vs G B Bhagat Elg G W and Co.

1029-11 Malvi H M and R Muzlidhar Shankerlal Alias Gangaram Tanvala vs Gober Nagji and Co Bhai K and G.

79-12 Malvi H M and R Bhiraj Buldeodas vs Birdichand Prithviraj and an other Payne and Co.

762-11 Dub and P Jewan Morar vs Jamnadas Valji Submis and G

380-11 Jam R and O Sna Heera Varjang vs Ravji Poonsey In Person.

487-12 Bhimji and Co. Chimanlal Narandas vs Manaclal Narandas.

220-10 Jam R and D Visandeo Talchchand vs Varildas Parmanandas Bhimji and Co and Ragh N and Co

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 78, New Oxford-street London. Established over 55 years

THE TWO SERVICES.

October was quite a memorable month as regards new construction at the Royal dockyards. It witnessed the launching of two battleships and the laying down on the same ships of two more, at Portsmouth and Devonport respectively, in addition to the two cruisers—one each at Devonport and Chatham Dockyards. The Western yard has done even better than Portsmouth in the limit of time between the launch of a battleship and the laying down of her successor. The Iron Duke was put afloat at the Hampshire yard on October 12 and the keelplate of another battleship was "well and truly" laid on the same ship on October 21, a clear working week intervening between the two events. At the Devonshire establishment the Marlborough was sent afloat on October 24 and on October 31—a clear interval of five working days only—the vacant slip was brought into use by the formal commencement of a sistership of the one which has just been begun at Portsmouth. This business-like procedure stands out in marked contrast to the procrastination which has hitherto characterised the commencement of each year's shipbuilding programme, and has resulted in shipbuilding being delayed and naval finance thrown into a state of chaos owing to under-expenditure when March 31 has come round.

A few years ago the Government dockyards were on their trial in regard to expeditious shipbuilding, and they have stood the ordeal well, although with one or two exceptions the two year limit imposed by the Admiralty for building and completing for service ships of the Dreadnought type has been slightly exceeded. The boot is now on the other foot, and the private shipbuilding yards on the Admiralty list are so full of foreign orders that, with the possible exception of the Queen Mary at Palmers' establishment at Jarrow, all ships building by contract for the British Navy are in arrear, and cannot possibly be delivered till some months—nine in the case of the Audacious—after the dates fixed for their readiness for service. The nonfulfilment of contracts by shipbuilding firms means, of course, that the composition of the fleets and squadrons cannot be maintained in the manner arranged, and in the circumstances it is not surprising to learn that the Admiralty are carefully considering the desirability of allotting and additional battleship annually to the Royal dockyards.

The resources of these yards are practically inexhaustible, and it is no secret that the Admiralty have for some time past contemplated developing the shipbuilding capabilities of Chatham dockyard, now that the Medway is navigable by ships of the largest displacements. There has always been a reluctance on the part of the Admiralty to impose penalties for delay in delivering contract built ships or to take any step that might be prejudicial to the acceptance of foreign orders, but they should be given clearly to understand that preferential treatment is expected for British work in British yards and that failure to comply with contracts will be visited by defaulting firms being mulcted in damages.

The eight King Edwards have gone to the Mediterranean, and the same breath the Admiralty is criticised for reducing our naval strength in home waters to a dangerous degree and for temporarily bringing home the four Duncans from Gibraltar at the present juncture of affairs in the Near East. The point to be observed in connection with the departure of the Third Battle Squadron for the Mediterranean is that it will not, as has been stated leave us with fifteen battleships in home waters to Germany's twenty-five in the North Sea. This calculation ignores on the one hand the return of the four Duncans, which, will be based on Dover, so that our immediately available battleship strength at the home ports is not fifteen but nineteen, and on the other hand it overlooks the fact that the strength of the German High Sea fleet at twenty-five battleships will not be reached till the completion of the Third Squadron. As a matter of fact, the effective strength is 19 British and 18 German battleships, with tonnages of 347,850 and 294,300 respectively, and broadsides of 140 British and 104 German guns which in weight of metal, represents a British superiority of over 50 per cent. A ship for ship comparison is of far less account than the qualitative strength of fleets and squadrons, so that 19 British to 18 German ships does not represent the true basis of our superiority in home waters, now that the King Edwards have been detached from home service.

Without indulging in prophecies as to what may happen in the immediate future in Turkey, soldier may take lessons from what has happened in the past. Some wiseacres have insisted that the day of cold steel were over. On the contrary the Italians in Tripoli, and the Servians in Macedonia have again taught us that the bayonet remains the deciding factor in infantry combat. It is not the moment to abuse German instruction or to throw stones at the wise and brave Vonder Goltz Pasha. But as to the famous "plan" of the Turks, we seem to have heard too much of its conception and not enough of its birth. Of Nazim Pasha it may be said, as of Trochu: "Imiter Metz et Sedan, Voila quel etais ton plan! Again is it the incapacity of the leaders or the inferiority of the troop that was the cause of the debacle of the Macedonian Turkish Army?

As we have seen in South Africa and Manchuria, the opening stages of a campaign are marked by murderous daylight attacks. But as the troops get less enthusiastic and more business-like, they begin to show a preference for night work. It is characteristic of the development of modern tactics that in the present war the second and more scientific stage has already been reached. Thus the capture of Krik Kilisse was rendered possible by the night attack on the 23rd-24th, when the Bulgarians carried the heights to the north and north-east of the town, and crowned them with artillery. Similarly in Epirus the Turks attempted to carry the Greek position at Mount Khiaffa by a night assault, but where repulsed; and at Kumanova the Servians attacked at nightfall on the 23rd, and were victorious after twelve hours continuous fighting. The fact of the moon being full renders the present time especially favourable for night work, and affords an easy apprenticeship to the staff in this difficult science. After these initial successes, we may expect to see night operations play an important part in the present campaign.

The French have set aside £800,000 for aircraft this year, and £1,000,000 for 1913. By the end of December the air fleet will consist of twenty dirigibles, twenty-seven field escadrille of aeroplanes, and eleven fortress escadrilles. Each escadrille consists of nine planes, including one spare, making a total of 342 planes. One escadrille is alloted to each Army headquarters, one to each Army corps, and three planes to each cavalry division. It is reported that next year forty armed "avions de combat" are to be added to the air-fleet, but the question of their disposal is not yet settled.

The Chinese Legation in London has forwarded a statement to the "Times" denying that Yuan Shi-Kai's troops have been perpetrating massacres in Eastern Mongolia with the object of stamping out the recent desire to join Outer Mongolia manifested in the Eastern portion of the steppe lands of this province. The Legation states that Yuan-Sai-Kai's troops are guiltless of any massacre, that the troops quartered in Eastern Mongolia consist of only four battalions who were sent there from Kirin and Mukden, in Manchuria, to preserve order. The usual counter accusation is not wanting. We are told that in one district alone of Eastern Mongolia during one month 248 Chinese had been wantonly massacred by Mongols. The Mongols have not the reputation of barbarity and cruelty that attaches itself to many other Central and East Asian peoples, and it is curious, to say the least of it, that they should have suddenly developed this ferocious conduct towards the Chinese. We believe that quiet reigns at Kashgar and in Chinese Turkistan, but it is the quiet that follows repressive measures, undertaken in the Chinese fashion.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

Fig. A.—How Dust Germs develop in two days.
Fig. B.—How Air Germs develop in two days.
Fig. C.—Same plate, showing how Formamint prevents any development of air and dust germs.
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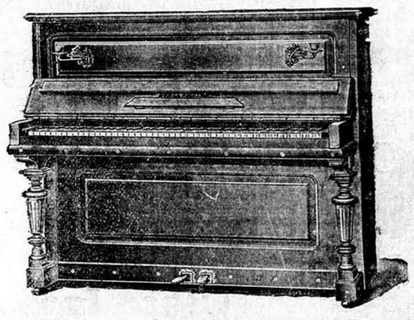

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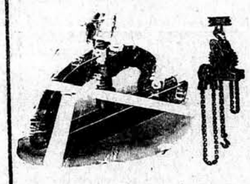

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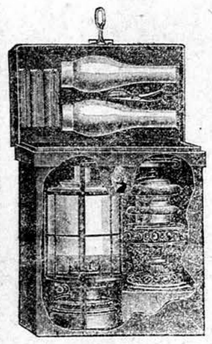

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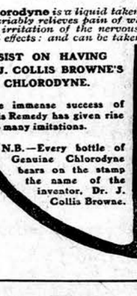

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